The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8697.—VOL. LIII — FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866. — PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

...n the 30th March, at her residence, Burramunda, Troy, ...hian, Mrs. J. W. Croaker, of a son.

...n the 5th instant, at Heathfield, Upper Paddington, Mrs. ...a, of a daughter.

...n the 5th instant, at her residence, Rose Cottage, Macquarie-...t, Mrs. John Solomon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

...n the 2nd instant, at St. Barnabas's, by the Rev. Thomas ...th, Robert Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas ...n, of the Ley, Herefordshire, to Christiana, third ...ghter of the late William Coton, of Coton Hall, Warwick-...e, England.

...n the 13th January, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, ...hampton, by the Rev. W. Wright, W. H. L. Baily, to ...y, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Witten, Esq., of ...ain, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

...n the 28th December, at Partis College, Bath, Miss Sarah ...s Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Campbell, ...tor, Crickdale, Wilts, and great-aunt of Mr. F. Campbel ...r, in the 94th year of her age.

...his son's residence, 550, George-street, Mr. John Carr, late ...ondon, formerly of Devonport, in the 71st year of his age.

...n the 3rd instant, at Newtown, of acute dysentery, Edith ...ed daughter of Richard Blake and Harriette Louisa ...aged 6 years.

...n the 4th instant, at her residence, off Short-street, Surry ..., Mary Murphy, aged 64 years, deeply regretted by all who ...her.

...the 5th instant, at his residence, Glenmore Road, Pad-...ton, John Edmonds, aged 46 years, formerly Colour ...nt 11th Regiment of Foot, and late of the Sydney Volunteer ...

...the 5th instant, at his residence, Mulgunnia, Bathurst, ...Smith, Esq., aged 54 years.

...the 5th instant, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Car-..., Datchett-street, Balmain, Mrs. Catherine Madden, of ...haven, sister-in-law to Mr. James Madden, York-street, ...y, in the 57th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

...EAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED, H. S. Machin, commander, ...be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived), April 16th. ...g cargo and passengers for NAPIER. ...r freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, ...n Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

...EW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steam-... OTAGO, R. H. FERGUSON, commander, ...e dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLING-..., CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MEL-...RNE. On MONDAY, April 16th, at 10 a.m. ...g passengers and cargo for TARANAKI. ...gers for NAPIER. ...sengers and cargo booked through to HOKITIKA. ...r freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, ...n Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

...OKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal ...teamship, OTAGO, R. H. Ferguson, commander, ...e dispatched for NELSON, taking passengers and ...for HOKITIKA, at 5 p.m., At 10 a.m. on MONDAY, April 16th. ...freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, ...n Wharf. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

...EENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COM-...PANY'S STEAMSHIP LADY BOWEN, T. A. Lake, commander, ...dispatched TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 7th ..., at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON. ...pers will oblige by sending their goods down as early ...ible, so as to enable the vessel to leave punctually. ...further particulars apply to W. WESTGARTH, Manager. ...N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

...EENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COM-...PANY.—Wanted to CHARTER, for such term as ...agreed upon, a first class and powerful STEAM-...suitable for the Sydney and Brisbane trade. Apply to W. WESTGARTH, Manager. ...N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

...AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS. ...ELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW ...TERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5; and WONGA ...ONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5. ...—Saloon, £5 10s; return-ticket, £9. Steerage, £2 ...UNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MOR-...W NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLA-...Y, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11. ...LARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WED-...SDAY NIGHT, at 11. ...TERSON RIVER.—Goods received, and for-...rded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY ...GHT. ...NNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW ...TERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3. ...ISBANE.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AF-...RNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.30. ...RYBOROUGH.—TINONEE, THIS AFTER-...ON, FRIDAY, at 5. ...OCKHAMPTON. — JAMES PATERSON, ...URSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5. ...NEER RIVER.—JAMES PATERSON will ...cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON ...WILLIAMS. ...LADSTONE. — SAXONIA, WEDNESDAY ...TERNOON, at 5. ...T DENISON via GLADSTONE.—SAXONIA, ...DNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5. ...VELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT ...NISON.—SAXONIA, WEDNESDAY AFTER-...ON, at 5. ...RISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at ...RYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLA-...NCE, TUESDAY, 10th instant. ...OCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and ...T DENISON. — WILLIAMS, about 17th ...nt. ...is now being received for transmission to any of the ...rts. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager. ...N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

...R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF ...WCASTLE. ...DAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON. F. J. THOMAS, Manager. ...foot of Market-street.

...TER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION ...COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until ...April, 1866. FROM SYDNEY. ...NDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON. ...ESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-...TLE. ...URSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON, to ...RENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE ...RAYMOND TERRACE. ...IDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-...TLE, calling at Martin's Wharf. ...r Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY. ...r the PATERSON received on TUESDAY. ...on goods for Martin's Wharf or the Paterson ...PAID in Sydney. FROM MORPETH. ...NDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEW-...TLE. ...SDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON. ...RSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEW-...TLE. ...DAY at 2 p.m., the PATERSON. ...MARIA, steamer, to PATERSON TOWN-..., on THURSDAY, at 6 a.m. F. J. THOMAS, Manager. ...foot of Market-street.

...D R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—...r the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEW-...TLE.—The BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m. ...T MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE.—The ...LINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

...CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND CO'S ...mship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT will be ...ED until MONDAY, April 9th, for the purpose ...new screw and shaft.

...VESSEL for KEMPSEY, Macleay River.—...clipper schooner UNDAUNTED, W. Stirling, ...now receiving cargo. Freight or passage, apply ...T, Victoria Wharf.

...EMPSEY, Macleay River.—MARGARET is ...ving cargo. Apply Market Wharf.

...LIZABETH, for the MANNING RIVER. ...y Victoria Theatre. TO-DAY.

...AH, for PORT MACQUARIE, Hastings ...r, sails on SATURDAY next. ...board. O'DOWD and CO.

...ORT MACQUARIE.—The CARNATION first ...wind. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

RYDE STEAMERS.—From Phœnix Wharf, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5. From Ryde, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3 40, and 4 40. Fares. Cabin, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d; return, 1s. Monthly contracts, 15s. Ladies and youths, 7s 6d, with the advantage of 6 trips each way daily.

HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE.—Commodious Steamers Daily. From Phœnix Wharf, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6. From Gladesville, 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45. From Hunter's Hill, at a quarter past these hours. Fares and freights at the lowest rates.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, At Half the Railway Charge. From Phœnix Wharf, 9 and 11 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m. From Parramatta, 7 and 11 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m. Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d being 9d each way. Children, only 6d for the double trip.

THE PELICAN, steamer, will leave GLADESVILLE WHARF, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 6.45, and HUNTER'S HILL at 7 p.m., leaving the PHŒNIX WHARF, on her return to these places, at 11 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, April 6th.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11. KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11. SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11. ULLADULLA.—Comerang, TO-NIGHT, at 11. MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-NIGHT, at 11. CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m. MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

RYDE, GLADESVILLE, TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from King-street. For HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN—9, 12.30, 4, 5.30. For GLADESVILLE and RYDE—12 30, 5.30. Leaves RYDE—7 50, 1.45. GLADESVILLE—7.50, 2.5. HUNTER'S HILL—8.10, 9.50, 2.25, 4 40. Fares throughout—Cabin, 1s.; return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d.; return, 1s; children return, 6d. TO-MORROW—Leaves SYDNEY for RYDE at 1, instead of 12.30.

FOR PLAINS OF PROMISE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, via PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY, calling at SOMERSET.—The A1 clipper schooner RESTLESS, 300 tons register, Allen, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TRIUMPH for BAFFLE CREEK.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading at once. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, commander, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, the GIPSY first fair wind. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner SWORDFISH, 155 tons register, Captain NAPPER, will sail for the above port on 12th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FIRST VESSEL for HOBART TOWN.—The clipper barque BELLA MARY, Captain Coppin, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be quickly dispatched. For light freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 schooner ABORIGINE. For freight, COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN WHARF, calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear on Monday. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander (now hourly expected), will be dispatched about eight days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GREY RIVER.—Clipper schooner MURRAY, — Holloway, commander, has all her freight engaged, and will positively sail on MONDAY next. For passage only apply to Captain on board, or to MORRIS and VALLACK, 18, York-street.

FOR HOKITIKA direct. — The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Willing, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR NAVIGATORS.—The fine clipper brig ADOLPH, 300 tons, will be dispatched to APIA on 10th April, and has first-class cabin accommodation for passengers. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper ship TONY, 600 tons, will have quick dispatch from NEWCASTLE. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, for which apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid American barque ANGLO-SAXON, 1000 tons burthen, W. Homans, commander, will sail from NEWCASTLE for the above port, on or about the 12th April. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage.

Cabin	£35
Steerage	18

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque HYACINTH, M'Farlane, commander, will clear at the Customs on MONDAY. For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The first-class British barque HERALD OF LIGHT, now loading, for dispatch about the 11th instant, will take saloon passengers only, for which she has very superior accommodation. Apply to BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON. To Families and Passengers for England. The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship GREAT VICTORIA, 4000 tons, 300-horse power indicated, Richard Richards, Esq., commander, WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, from SYDNEY for LONDON. The superb deck saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other ship in the Australian trade; and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon..................	£65 and £60
Second cabin	35
Steerage	18

Apply to Captain RICHARDS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS per GREAT VICTORIA.—A Steamer will be employed on MONDAY, 9th instant, to take Passengers and Luggage from Circular Quay to the vessel. All Passengers to be on board on that day. The vessel will PROCEED TO SEA on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at 1 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

STEAMSHIP GREAT VICTORIA, for LONDON. —Notice to Passengers.—All balances of passage money must be paid by noon on SATURDAY, 7th instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—FOR LONDON.—To sail 25th April.—The new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship, now on her first voyage, was built expressly for the Sydney trade, has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Having a large portion of her wool down, will sail as above. For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets. Receiving wool at Flood's Stores.

FREIGHT or CHARTER, A1 clipper brig MISS KILMANSEGG, 380 tons burthen, J. L. Brown, commander. Apply to the Captain on board, at Grafton Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON, the new A1 clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register, John Duthie Phillips, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, and a considerable portion of her wool down, will have quick dispatch. Her saloon accommodations are roomy and elegant, and a competent surgeon accompanies the vessel. For freight or passage apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship JASON, 879 tons register, Alexander Birnie, commander, so well known in the Australian trade for her rapid passages, having the whole of her cargo down, will be punctually dispatched on the 10th April. A few steerage passengers can be taken, if arranged for at once. Carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, a new SCHOONER, light draught of water. Apply to THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper barque ROBERT PASSENGER, 440 tons register, Charles Moore, master, now discharging a cargo of Mauritius sugar, without a stain. Apply to Captain MOORE, Walker's Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

CONSIGNEES per ship BIRKBY, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored at the risk of the consignees. Delivery orders must be obtained from the undersigned before any goods leave the wharf. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

S. GREAT VICTORIA, Captain Richards, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon SATURDAY, 7th instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD., Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

S. S. BARWON.—NOTICE.—On and after this date no ACCOUNT against the above vessel will be recognised unless accompanied by an order from this office. W. W. MARSH, Commercial Wharf. 31st March, 1866.

NOTICE.—Captain HUDSON, of the ship Gauntlet, will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract without his written authority.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL of about 400 tons burthen, by the month. Apply to Bellambi Coal Company, Custom House-buildings.

SHIP FOR HONGKONG.—Wanted, at once, good freight. Apply to the Bellambi Coal Company, Custom House-buildings.

VESSEL for SALE.—The fine brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in splendid order, now lying alongside Circular Quay. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt street.

DINGY for SALE, 15 feet overall. Apply to J. MILLER, next Floating Dock Wharf.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON. By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Manager. Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—Committee MEETING at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at the School of Arts.

WOOLLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries—W. C. Windeyer, Esq., and W. B. Dalley, Esq., 99, Elizabeth-street; or by the Hon. Treasurers—H. Kennedy, Esq., University, and John Binny, Esq., New Pitt-street; to whom subscription cards are requested to be sent when filled.

HAY-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—SERMONS at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on SUNDAY next; and Tea Meeting on the following Monday, at half-past 6 o'clock. J. S. M'COY.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Annual subscription to Reading Room, Circulating Library, Classes, &c.—£1. Life membership—£5. Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution. JOHN T. HOBBS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING will take place THIS DAY, between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. By order of the Committee.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No. 5 BATTERY.—A MEETING of the Members of No. 5 Battery will be held at the Brigade Office, Hyde Park Barracks, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of nominating officers. A full attendance is requested.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.—Final Meeting of the Committee, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Messrs. M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, at 8, when all claims and accounts not already rendered are to be sent in under cover to the Secretary; and the holders of all outstanding Lists and Subscriptions are respectfully requested to bring or forward them to the meeting for publication. JOSEPH CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended the 31st March last; to elect a director in the room of William Harbottle, Esq., resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement. By order of the Board, ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary. Sydney, 4th April, 1866. By the 34th clause of the deed of settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left with the Secretary, at the Company's Office.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, E. C.—Emergent MEETING, at the Hall, Clarence-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, precise time. FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P. M., Secretary.

THE GLANMIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—(Limited.)—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the first General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Bridge-street, Sydney, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, as to the affairs of the Company generally, and for the consideration of any matters that may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Directors, W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary. Dated this 5th day of April, 1866.

G. C. COOKE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 231, Pitt-street, begs to inform his friends and customers that he is about visiting Europe for the purpose of making arrangements for sending out first-class goods, to suit the requirements of his customers. G. C. C. solicits a continuance of those favours that have been so liberally bestowed on him for the past twelve years. The business in the meantime will be carried on under the superintendence of G. B. Robins, so long and favourably known in connection with the business.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In the Will of JAMES GRIBBEN, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, blacksmith, deceased NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of ELIZABETH GRIBBEN, of Sydney, aforesaid, widow of the said deceased, and sole executrix in the will of the deceased named, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof to apply to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to her. Dated this fifth day of April, A. D. 1866. ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Proctor for the said executrix, 91, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. In Insolvency. In the Insolvent Estate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Sydney, Engineer. To the Official Assignee and Creditors of the above Estate. TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at Sydney, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of April instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as the course of business will allow, for the release of the Estate of the said Insolvent from sequestration. Dated this fourth day of April, A. D. 1866. SEPTIMUS ALFRED STEPHEN, Attorney for the said Insolvent, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WANTED, information of W. HILL, Oregon Plains, Warialda, or elsewhere. Any person that can inform W. THOMAS of his whereabouts will confer a favour by writing to W. THOMAS; or R. GOSLING, Stewart's Hotel, Market Wharf.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In the Will of ANTOINE ARTHUR COUTIN, late of Fontainbleau, in France, and formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named Antoine Arthur Coutin, and of the codicils thereto, may be granted to WILLIAM EDWARD SPARKE, of Sydney aforesaid, one of the executors therein named, leave being reserved to ANNIE COUTIN and RICHARD GRIFFITHS, both at present in Europe, the executrix and other executor appointed by the said will and codicils to come in and prove the same. Dated this third day of April, A.D. 1866. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Proctors for the said Applicant, Exchange, Sydney.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF THE LURLINE.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—Sir,—A person signing himself "F. Davis, brig Kestrel," publishes a letter in your issue of this morning, denying the truth of your report respecting that vessel running down the Lurline. We, who were the only persons on board the Lurline, most positively assert that your report was correct in every particular, and can be verified on oath by your obedient servants, WILLIAM E. LANGLEY, J. D. PHILLIPS, JOSEPH A. KNIGHT. Sydney, Thursday morning.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. GEORGE LLOYD, late of Upper Tooting, near London, was admitted a PARTNER in our Business on 1st July, 1865, which has hitherto been carried on under the firm and style of WILLIS, MERRY, and COMPANY, Sydney; and W. L. MERRY and COMPANY, London, but which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Sydney. MERRY, WILLIS, and LLOYD, London. Signed J. S. WILLIS, " W. L. MERRY, (By his attorney, J. S. Willis) " GEORGE LLOYD. Witness—W. Spain, Notary Public. Sydney, 4th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on under the style or firm of DODDS and COMPANY, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, East Maitland, has been this day DISSOLVED. As witness my hand, this 28th day of March, 1866. ALEXANDER DODDS. Witness—R. Proot, Solicitor, West Maitland.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 28th March ultimo, stating that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on under the style or firm of DODDS and COMPANY, and trading as Auctioneers and General Commission Agents, at Maitland, had been dissolved on that date, I hereby beg to intimate that I have made arrangements for carrying on the said business, henceforward, upon my own responsibility, and trust that an experience of twenty-five years in that capacity will be a sufficient guarantee to the public that all matters entrusted to me will be promptly attended to. All sales of fat and other stock will be conducted by myself personally. ALEXANDER DODDS. East Maitland, 2nd April, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. C. N. WILLIAMS being no longer in our employ, is not authorised to receive moneys on our account. J. B. METCALFE and CO. 9, Bridge-street.

UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a Candidate for the office of DIRECTOR in the United Fire and Life Insurance Company, and beg to solicit your vote and interest at the election on the 25th instant. RICHARD HILL. Bent-street, April 6th.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 9, Bridge-street.—Parties indebted to this office are requested not to pay any money to Mr. H. C. N. WILLIAMS, who has ceased to be connected with the Office. M. METCALFE, Manager.

IF Mr. CAVANER, of Bourke, does not release his BULLOCK left with me on the 13th day of March, 1865, and pay the expenses on him, he will be sold to defray the same in fourteen days from this date. PHILPOT ROBBINS, Penrith. 2nd April, 1866.

RAFFLE.—NOTICE.—All Gentlemen concerned in the Raffle of the Open Boat LILLY will please meet at PUNCH and M'GRATH'S, on FRIDAY EVENING next, April 6th.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. — Shot PRACTICE will be carried on at Waverley (near Charing Cross Hotel), TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2 p.m. P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

NO. 2 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—ORDERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL. Commanding Officer's Parade, MONDAY, 23rd, at 10.30 a.m. Brigade Adjutant's Parade, MONDAY, 30th, at 7.30 p.m. Captain's Prize, MONDAY, 9th, at 4 p.m.; 700, 800 yards. Colour-serjeant's Prize, MONDAY, 23rd, at 2.30 p.m.; 400, 500, 550, 600 yards. Quarterly Meeting of Rifle Club and Match with No. 1, on SATURDAY, 14th, at 2.30 p.m. Competitors for the next Rifle Association Matches will be selected by their average from April 9th, 1866. W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

NOTICE to ALBERT WOOD ASPINALL.—If you do not proceed with the Brickwork of my houses immediately, I shall proceed with the same at your risk. THOMAS PHELPS, Arthur-street.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. M'NAMARA does not redeem her things within fourteen days from this date, they will be sold. G. F. JUDD. April 5th.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS are required for the inside work of four HOUSES. For particulars, apply at Coach and Horses, Randwick. Tenders will be received up to the 8th.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a first-class STORE in Macquarie-place, which may be tendered for as under:—First, the whole in one sum; second, excavation, masonry, and brickwork; third, carpenters' and finishing trades. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, 64, Pitt-street, where tenders will be received until the 18th April.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS required for building a balcony. Apply 140, King-street, 10 to 12.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of SATURDAY, April 21st, for two Semi-detached Marine Villas, near Potts Point. C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS AND OTHERS.—HARRISON and JONES (successors to Robert Forbes), No. 78, King-street, Sydney, Auctioneers and Agents for the Purchase or Sale of Stations, Fat and Store Stock, and Produce. Commodious yards and paddocks for the reception of fat stock for sale. Wool, &c., for sale received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay. Stations in New South Wales and Queensland for sale; also store cattle and sheep. Wool received for sale or shipment, and liberal advances made if consigned to their agents in London. Parties requiring information may obtain the same upon communicating by post to the above address.

FUNERALS furnished at the lowest possible prices by Messrs. JOHN HILL and SON, Undertakers, William and Riley streets, Sydney.

MESSRS. JOHN HILL and SON (late of 100, King-street, Sydney) respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that it is their intention to continue the UNDERTAKING BRANCH of their business as usual on their premises in William and Riley streets, Sydney, where all orders with which they may be favoured will be received and meet with prompt attention. Messrs. Hill and Son beg to add that no pains will be spared on their part to execute all orders entrusted to them in the best possible manner. JOHN HILL and SON, Undertakers, William and Riley streets, Sydney.

CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 146, Pitt-street (opposite site of New Post Office). N.B.—Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., received for bona fide unreserved sale only. Out door sales attended as usual.

RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTEL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourne. First-class Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

CLUB-HOUSE HOTEL, 43, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.—Oyster Patties, from 12 noon to 12 p.m. Luncheons 1s, ale included, every day from 12 to 3 o'clock.

CURRY A L'INDIENNE at the CAFE DE PARIS, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock.

HOT and COLD SUPPERS at the CAFE DE PARIS, during the Evening and after the Opera.

DEGOTARDI'S PHOTO-LITHO and Letter-press Printing, elegant style. Robinhood-la., op. Margaret-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GLASGOW HOUSE.—JACKSON and MUNN, Tailors and Habit Makers, No. 74, King-street, between George and York streets, have opened, and are now in a position to execute orders for GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING in style, fit, and finish not to be surpassed by any house in Sydney. No. 74, King-street.

H. MOON, Wholesale and Retail Timber Merchant, Duguid's Wharf and Bathurst-street.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

MR. B. CHARLES FLIDE, Surveyor, &c., 11, Exchange, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. VICKERY, Wholesale Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street to those newly erected and more commodious premises, No. 116, Pitt-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—N. COLLIER, Auctioneer, &c., begs to inform his friends and constituents, that he has REMOVED his Auction Sale Rooms to those centrally situated and commodious premises 249, George-street, next London Chartered Bank, and lately in the occupation of S. A. Joseph, Esq. April 3.

NOTICE of Temporary Removal.—MASON, BROS., Importers from 15, Bridge-street to Queen's-place.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bay View House, Cook's River.—ACCOMMODATION for all classes of patients; terms, 30s. per week and upwards. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.

OPEN on MONDAY, April 9.—AVIS.—VICTORIA HOTEL, near Victoria Theatre. French restaurant and café, in a first-class style, on the most moderate terms. GUILLAUME MARTIN, Proprietor.

R. CRAGG, No. 1, Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Collector of Rents and Debts.

R. CRAGG, No. 1, Lower Campbell-st., Surry Hills, Agent for Mr. H. L. Roberts, coal merchant. All orders punctually attended to.

REMOVAL.—J. GILLAM, Cutler, &c., from 400, to 382, George-street, next Post Office, and opposite Commercial Bank.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SOLE AGENT for the Wollongong KEROSENE OIL, JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

TRY SAMUELL'S LUNCH, 9d.—Round of beef, chops, steaks, vegetables, and glass of sparkling ale.

WILLIAM M'KINNON (late 4, King-street), Agent for all Colonial Produce, 135, Sussex-street, Sydney.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., London, per Jason, for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, America, and the Continent. Small parcels, 1s. 184, Prince-street, Sydney.

CARTES DE VISITES.—3 for 5s, 6 for 7s 6d; likenesses in case complete, 2s. SCHRODER, 645, George-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s, case entire, 2s 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Rooms, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CHEQUE LOST.—The Public are cautioned against negotiating a cheque, No. 549, for £500, dated 4th April, drawn on the Bank of New South Wales by J. Grafton Ross, Manager Colonial Sugar Refining Company, in favour of No. 549,—as the same has been lost, and payment thereof has been stopped at the bank. JOHN HOOK. 24, Bridge-street, 5th April.

LOST, on Monday evening, a GOLD EARRING, leaf pattern. Any person finding it, and bringing it to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Market-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, between King-street and Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope's, a small PORTEMONNAIE, containing notes and money. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE'S, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, between the Racecourse and Homebush Station, a Leathern BAG, containing moneys belonging to John Littlewood, dealer, 208, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, every farthing he possessed. The finder handsomely rewarded.

LOST, a chesnut HORSE, branded M over M, on the near shoulder, X on the neck, one ear split. Any person returning him to Redfern Dairy, George-street, Redfern, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, two £20 NOTES. Any one finding them and bringing them to Mr. JAMES ROLFE, Grindery Store, Brickfield-hill, will be rewarded.

LOST, a ROLL OF MUSIC, between North Cumberland-street and Wesleyan Chapel, York-street. Any person returning it at the office of Mr. C. DAVIS, 138, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a PURSE, containing a Gold Ring and Keeper, foot of Dowling-street and wharf. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at Mr. Meacher's Hotel, Dowling-street. The above is the relic of a deceased mother.

STRAYED into my paddock, one Red COW, branded on the milking side AN, the off rump JC. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. DAVID THOMPSON, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

STRAYED, from Mrs. GLOVER'S, Botany Road, a Red and White COW. If brought back, the party finding her will be rewarded.

STRAYED from the White Swan Inn, Shepherd's Paddock, on Friday night last, a bay MARE, black points, branded RH near shoulder. £1 reward will be paid on delivery to C. BININGTON.

FOUND, a very small PARCEL, in Margaret-street. Owner can have it by sending description to IDA, General Post Office.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a dark bay MARE, branded WE on near shoulder, and single L on hip, snip on nose, star on forehead. One pound reward if strayed, on delivery to Mr. ROBERT LACK, Campbelltown; if stolen, £5 reward, on conviction of the thief.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—One red and white COW, branded WD on fore hip, and ¬T on ribs. Near calving. To be left at JAMES M'PHERSON'S, No. 10, Chippendale.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas the TITLE-DEEDS of the property known as the Old Man's Valley, situated in the parish of South Colo, and in the county of Cumberland, and was granted to the late Mr. Thomas Edward Higgins by Sir Thomas Brisbane, and inserted in the Government notice on the 7th of November, 1835, as No. 132; those deeds were some years since in the care of the late Mr. Lewthwaite, solicitor, of Parramatta. Any person holding Mr. Lewthwaite's papers, or others, restoring the said documents will save a great deal of trouble and expense, and will receive the above reward. Address T. HIGGINS, Carpenter, Redbank, Araluen. March 28th, 1866.

MONEY.—Several SUMS for investment. M'CULLOCH and SALTER, 119, King-street.

£350 AND £150 to LEND, on mortgage. JAMES HART, Solicitor, 77, Elizabeth-street North.

SHARES FOR SALE.— Australian Joint Stock Bank; City Bank; Pacific Insurance Company; Peak Downs Copper Company. SHARES WANTED— Bank of New South Wales; Bank of New Zealand; Commercial Bank. J. MULLENS, 133, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £1500 to LEND, on freehold property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by Mrs. BARLOW, formerly Head Resident Governess in Miss Moore's Establishment at Bello Retiro and Lyons-terrace. Pupils meet on the 9th instant. 419, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MRS. BISS proposes to Resume the Duties of her Private Morning Class Monday, April 9th. 110, Phillip-st.

MR. KINLOCH resumes teaching TO-DAY. College Hall, 110, William-street.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET, RE-OPENS MONDAY NEXT.

MRS. ROSE, a Lady just arrived from England, gives LESSONS to young Ladies in Music and Singing, on moderate terms, at 126, Castlereagh-street North.

MADAME and Mdlle. NAEGUELI'S pupils will resume their STUDIES on the 9th instant. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

MISS E. LESTER'S Establishment for Young Ladies, 211, Macquarie-street North. Duties to commence on MONDAY, 9th instant.

MR. JOHN HILL, K.S., R.A.M., begs to inform his friends and pupils that he will re-commence his tuition on MONDAY, the 9th instant. Terms, at ELVY and CO.'S, music warehouse, 321, George-street.

MRS. MACARTHUR will resume the duties of her School on MONDAY, 9th April. On 1st May she intends to remove to 2, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, from Belvoir Lodge, Pyrmont Bridge Road.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL. — The course comprises a sound, practical, commercial education. Every pupil is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. Stanley-street.

MR. C. W. RAYNER'S ADVANCE Singing Class for Ladies and Gentlemen, will commence THIS EVENING, April 6th, at 8 o'clock, at NEEDS' Academy, 147, Pitt-street. Terms, one guinea per quarter.

MORNING CLASSES, 195, Macquarie-street North, conducted by the Misses MARTIN.—The second quarter will commence April 9th. The following Professors attend the School.—For French and Italian, Madame Besson; music, Mr. John Hill; singing, Signor del Sarte; drawing, Mr. Thomas; dancing, Mr. Needs.

NORTH SYDNEY SEMINARY.—Mrs. SILVER requests the attendance of pupils on the 9th instant.

PADDINGTON HOUSE, Boarding and Day SCHOOL, Point Piper Road. A new Quarter begins on THURSDAY, April 5th. Applications to be addressed to the Rev. Dr. STANLEY, Principal.

THE DUTIES of the Misses DODD'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, 9th instant. Short-st., S. H.

THE Misses HOOPER will receive their Pupils on MONDAY, 9th instant. 28, Upper Fort-street.

THE Duties of Mrs. COUSENS'S Establishment resumed on the 9th instant. 88, Phillip-street.

THE MISSES MANTLE will RESUME their School Duties on MONDAY, the 9th instant. 7, Baptist-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Vacancies for Daily and Resident Pupils.

THE PUPILS of the SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE are expected to reassemble on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at the corner of Macquarie and Bent streets, opposite the Australian Library. Morning Lecturer, the Rev. W. Ridley, M.A. Afternoon Professor of English, &c., Mr. H. N. Montagu. Daily French Professor, M. Laborde. The other modern languages and accomplishments by professors of the first available talent.

JUST PUBLISHED, in 1 vol. 8vo., 720 pages. Price, in cloth, with map, 21s.; half-morocco, neat, coloured map, 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d. extra. BAILLIERE'S NEW SOUTH WALES GAZETTEER and ROAD GUIDE, (with splendid New Map of the Colony), compiled by ROBERT P. WHITWORTH, comprising the latest and most accurate information as to every Township, Village, Hamlet, River, Creek, Mountain, Gold Diggings, Road, and Railway, in N. S. Wales; together with their botanical, geological, and physical features. Also, full particulars of the Coast Surveys, Statistics of the Ports, Manufactures, and Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining (Quartz and Alluvial) Pursuits, Census of Dwellings and Population. Areas in Acreage and Miles. The Names, Areas, Occupiers, Grazing Capabilities, Rentals, New Appraisements, and Situations of all the Stations in the Colony, and comprehensive Electoral, Municipal, Road Board, and Police Information. Also, a ROAD ITINERARY, shewing the Easiest, Quickest, and Cheapest Method of Transit to and from every place in the colony, by Rail, Coach, Boat, or Horse. The importance and value of a work like the present deeds no comment, as it will be a general summary of, and contain, all the information required by the Merchant, the Professional Man, the Gold Miner, the Agriculturalist, the Squatter, and the Traveller on business, pleasure, or scientific pursuits. F. F. BAILLIERE, Publisher, 281, George-street, Sydney; and all booksellers. In size and price uniform with the above, BAILLIERE'S VICTORIAN GAZETTEER.

SQUATTING STATIONS.—A full and complete description, including Areas, Grazing Capabilities, Old and New Appraisements of every Station in the colony; together with alphabetical list of squatters. See BAILLIERE'S New South Wales Gazetteer.

FOR HIRE.—PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS at W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street, open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Subscribers can join at any date.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP LONDON.—A full Account of the Events and Incidents, compiled from various sources, with Portraits and Biographical Sketches of G. V. BROOKE and Rev. D. J. DRAPER, &c. 48 pages demy 8vo., price 1s, by post 1s 3d. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

CORNHILL MAGAZINE, Vol. XII., 8s 6d, by post 10s 6d
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Gentle Life, Essays in aid of the Formation of Character, 7s, by post 8s
Australian Monthly Magazine, Vol. I., 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d.
Smith's (Dr. Wm.) Concise Dictionary of the Bible, 25s, by post 27s 6d
Chambers's Book of Days, 2 vols., 24s, by post 30s
Life and Letters of Frederick W. Robertson, M A., 2 vols., with portrait, 31s 6d, by post 34s
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Yates's Broken to Harness, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH, FRIDAY, April 6th. THE AGITATOR CARRIES THE TRAM. Punch Office, 15, Hunter-street.

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THE OPERA.—A large selection of Opera GLASSES at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

WHITE'S VALLEY FLOUR.—The undersigned beg to notify that they are sole agents for the above brand of flour in this colony. IRWIN and TURNER, Circular Quay.

HONEY, most superior, 3½d. to 4½d. lb., in tins and barrels. J. Simmonds, produce agent, 104, Sussex-st.

POTATO ONIONS, for SALE in lots to suit purchasers. WEBB and BOOTH, 57 and 59, Sussex-st.

NEW STRAWBERRIES. Marguerite, La Constante, La Reine; Duc de Malakoff, Sir Harry, I. X. L.; Omar Pasha, Carolina superba, Frogmore Late Pine; Princess Royal, Empress Eugenie, Eleanor; Eclipse, Rifleman, Oscar, Prince Arthur; Fertilised Hautbois, May Queen. The above, introduced by Sir W. Macarthur, are now fit to send out. The present season being most favourable for planting and transmission. Descriptive lists on application. FRANCIS FERGUSON. Australian Nursery, Camden.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have on SALE, Seed Wheat (of kinds), Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Lucerne Seed (fresh colonial), Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, English Pasture Grasses, Couch Grass, &c. Vegetable Seeds of every description, wholesale and retail. Seed Stores, 259, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

SEED OATS, SEED OATS.—Prime Tasmanian on SALE, by the undersigned, now landing ex Lady Emma, from Launceston. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

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NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, MARCH 30TH.

THE Tauranga difficulty, which was referred to in my last letter, seems to have been successfully tided over. The Governor had a meeting with the natives at that place on Monday last, and after a long talk the point of the 50,000 acres of land confiscated was given up by the Maories. This was not done without a vast amount of the characteristic bounce which is universal amongst them; indeed, Sir George Grey had to put a stop to this by a very summary process. They undertook to argue that he had no right whatever to take this land away, and that they ought not, and indeed could not, consent to give it up. The Governor was obliged at last to tell them that this was not the question at all. The thing now to be considered was whether they would surrender this land in a peaceable way, or whether they would prefer to lose all their land at one stroke. This opened their eyes to the Governor's views at once, and when he went on to assure them that any attempt seriously to retain the land he had confiscated would be the signal for his at once seizing every acre they possessed, by force of arms, they changed their tone at once, and soon agreed to his offer.

The further question of the land bought by the Government, for which a first instalment of £1000 was paid, had not been decided when the steamer left; but it is likely that, having given in on the question where they really thought themselves strong, they would hardly hold out on one where they felt themselves to be weak all along. This question once settled, the settlement of Tauranga can go on at once. One wing of the 1st Waikato Regiment will be located there at once, and surveys are to be completed, so as to throw the good land, of which there is a great deal, into the market.

The rebels have left the Opotiki district, fairly cowed by the energy and perseverance of Colonel Lyons and his men; and, owing to the position now occupied by the colonial forces, and particularly by the wing of the 1st Waikatoos, which is now there, are not likely to give much trouble for the future. This at least is the hope of those who know most about it, but for my own part I am slow to believe in the desire of the rebels to desist from hostilities anywhere if they see but half a chance of success.

The half-million acres of the Opitiki confiscation are to be at once turned to account, and there seems little or no cause to doubt that they will turn out as valuable an acquisition as any we have made in the course of this war, in which we have lost so much and gained so very little.

Speaking of the doubtful character of all appearances of peaceable disposition on the part of the natives, I am sorry to say there is good reason to fear that some at least of the natives who formerly held the Waikato districts have not given up hopes of a return to their old homes. The Government, I chance to know, although it is not known in Auckland for obvious reasons, have received intelligence from one of the magistrates in Upper Waikato leading to the opinion that the natives, particularly of the Ngatimaniopoto tribe, meditate an attempt to recover Waikato from us by a sudden attack. Natives have been sent to examine the settlements, apparently, and report upon the state of defence in which matters stand, and their report has been, it is more than suspected, in favour of the attempt. There are now no soldiers in Waikato of her Majesty's forces, and this, no doubt, is the ground of hope in the natives' mind.

A great meeting is to be held in the beginning of next month at Kawhia, the head-quarters of the Ngatimaniopoto, to inquire into the chances, and to decide as to whether the risk shall be run or not. Making all allowances for the boastful character of the people, it is impossible to deny, from the evidence of the fact laid before the Government, that the natives seriously entertain the notion, and will be only too likely to attempt the enterprise this winter, unless something now occurs to make them think better of it. As I have said, this is not known in Auckland, except to a very few persons, as nothing could be gained by calling attention to so unpleasant a possibility as a fresh outbreak in Waikato.

The Governor is so fully possessed with the idea of this danger that he has made a serious proposal to his Ministry for the founding of a city in the Taupo district, that is in the very heart of the island. His proposal in fact amounts to this. Let me place one regiment at your money risk upon the spot I wish to occupy in the fertile country near Lake Taupo, and I will confiscate enough land to offer inducements to settlers to congregate round this protecting centre, and so gradually occupy the very heart of Maoridom. In the mean time the proposal has been declined by Mr. Stafford, I understand, on the ground that he cannot be responsible for so large an outlay unless by consent of the Assembly. It is not, however, improbable that, should any great restlessness be shown by the Ngatimaniopoto and other native tribes in that direction, the Assembly might find itself thrown back upon Sir George Grey's proposal, or something like it. The principal difficulty would be one of transport, as it is quite thirty-five miles from the nearest point to which steamers can run up the Waikato. In all other respects the neighbourhood of the lake is one of the finest sites conceivable for an inland city. The land is of extraordinary richness, and there is every reason to believe that much mineral wealth is to be found in the neighbourhood.

The 43rd Regiment is on the point of leaving us for England, and will be followed immediately by the Military Train Corps and part of the Artillery. It is now reported that the 50th, 12th, and 18th Regiments are to be the only ones left here, and that the 14th is destined to reinforce the various garrisons in the other Australian colonies. Possibly, when the unwillingness of the Government to pay for even three regiments is manifested, New Zealand may be left yet more to her own protection.

By the mail steamer Prince Alfred, we have Auckland papers to the 30th ultimo, and from Hawke's Bay to the 24th.

The *Daily Southern Cross* of 29th ultimo says:— The trial of the Maori murderers of James Fulloon and the mate of the cutter Kate, has been concluded, and verdicts of guilty recorded against the sixteen arraigned. A verdict of guilty has been recorded against nine others as accessories before the fact. These men are chiefs, and the real authors of the massacre. The men who boarded the cutter, and who have been found guilty of murder, were likewise put upon their trial on a charge of piracy, and convicted; and a charge of receiving the goods stolen from the vessel was preferred against fifteen—the ten accessories before mentioned, and five others who were arraigned on no other charge—and on hearing the case the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence has been deferred in all these cases.

The same paper of the following day states that the trial of the five men accused of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, at Opotiki, terminated on Friday in a verdict of guilty against four; one of these, Penetito, a mere lad, being recommended to mercy. Paora was found not guilty. The whole of the native prisoners will be brought up on the 3rd of April for judgment.

In its Monthly Summary for the English April Mail, the *Southern Cross* remarks:—

It will be recollected that last month we announced the result of General Chute's march on the West Coast. In our supplementary summary for England, published on the 7th of March, we were enabled to inform the public that both Taranaki and Wanganui—the places most interested in the matter, viewed locally—were agreed in condemning those operations; and now we are positively able to state, on the authority of both Maories and Europeans, that the strength and hostility of the natives opposed to the progress of civilisation, and in arms against the white men, have not been broken or appeased. The natives deny having lost more than ten men, which would leave the troops far greater sufferers than the rebels were. This is most likely to be true. We know enough of New Zealand campaigning, to discredit statements of loss inflicted on the rebels in such vague terms as these—"several were seen to fall, but their bodies were carried off into the bush." It is a trick of a native to fall when a gun is presented at him by an enemy, if he sees the action; and it has not been by any means a rare incident, during the New Zealand wars, for a facetious young native to tumble down as if mortally wounded, just by way of keeping our men in heart that they were not spending all their ammunition in vain. However that may be, it is agreed on all sides, that "Taranaki has now more enemies than before the most brilliant achievement of the war" was undertaken; and the Wanganui settlers find themselves in a much worse position also, and ask for help. The system adopted by General Cameron is declared to be the only guarantee for safety, and yet the gallant veteran who did so much for establishing the colony is condemned by the very parties who would steal his tactics whilst decrying them. Such, however, is the fact, paradoxical as it may seem.

The natives have been making a little show of fight on the West Coast, and a few casualties amongst the troops are reported. "Several natives were seen to fall, but their bodies were carried into the bush," so of course the loss sustained by the rebels was considerable. The affair was insignificant, except as an indication that the natives will lose no chance of cutting off Europeans. One soldier has lost his life from an ambush by the natives on the West Coast.

From the East Coast the news is more cheering. The action taken by Colonel Lyons, 3rd Waikatos, commanding on the East Coast, south of Maketu, has been to disperse the Hauhau fanatics established in a difficult gorge, from whence they had issued on one occasion and planted ambushes at Whakatane and elsewhere. The greater portion of these natives have given up the struggle, as they see no chance of dislodging the colonial force established at Opotiki. A promise has been made by the natives to Colonel Lyons that they will bring in Kereopa prisoner. The capture of this cannibal miscreant would go far towards breaking up the hostile combination along the coast.

The first detachment of native prisoners was safely landed at the Chatham Islands. They were kindly and hospitably received. Another batch is to follow.

If our advice had been taken in the first instance regarding the deportation of the rebels taken in arms to these islands—where they need not want for anything they require—a vast sum of money would have been saved, to say nothing of the recriminations that passed on the subject of their treatment between Sir George Grey and his Ministers. The escape from the Kawau, with its humiliations and accompanying evil results in prolonging the war, would likewise have been impossible of occurrence; and so also would have been the still more recent escape of the Maories from the hulk at Wellington. But the Government determined to pet and nurse the rebels;—to keep them in ease and comfort, putting only a slight restraint upon their personal liberty, and these "children of nature" could not submit to that. As a last resort, the Government have adopted the plan they ought to have taken at first; and although rather late, we believe great good will come of it.

IMPORTANT FROM WAIROA.—The *Hawke's Bay Herald* of 24th ultimo says:—By the arrival of a messenger on Thursday last, information was received of the defeat of the Hauhaus at Waikare Moana, and the surrender of the rebel chief Te Waru. Arrangements had been made to attack the body of insurgents who were known to be in arms at Lake Waikare Moana; and, if necessary, to raft the troops over to get at them. Kopu and his party of friendlies pushed on to Onepoto, travelling day and night—Major Fraser and fifty men intended to follow. Kopu, on arriving at Onepoto, found a detached party of the Hauhaus encamped there, about fifty strong. They might easily have been surrounded, but one of Kopu's people prematurely fired off his piece, which gave the alarm. Three of the enemy however were killed—Rangipumakuao, Tirawhe, and Henare, one of them a mere lad. The first of the three was a great chief, and is said to have been shot by Kopu after the fight was over. One woman was taken prisoner, and it was determined to send her across the lake to Te Waru, to afford him the opportunity of giving in. This was done, and Te Waru, in reply, sent over a messenger asking for a Queen's flag, and saying that all had agreed to come in and would cross the lake on the following day. The news reached the camp on the evening of Monday last, and the rebel party was expected to arrive at Thompson's pa, Pakowhai, on Tuesday or Wednesday. This will be regarded as really good news, indicating as it does, that we are rapidly approaching the end of the war against Hauhau fanaticism on the East Coast. The reduction of the armed party at Waikare Moana was absolutely necessary, and arrangements had been made we understand, for the advance of a considerable force, European and native, for that purpose. The nature of the country, however, would have rendered an attack from the water an undertaking of considerable risk, involving probably, great loss of life; and it is so far satisfactory that Te Waru and his people have given in their submission without waiting till they were made to do so. The surprise, by Kopu, of their outlying party had, no doubt, a good deal to do with their decision. The friendly natives have given another proof of their fidelity, to say nothing of the perseverance and courage they displayed, in travelling day and night over the worst country in the island, determined to compel the enemy either to fight or to surrender.

THE CHATHAM ISLANDS.—ARRIVAL OF MAORI PRISONERS.

The St. Kilda arrived at Waitangi, Chatham Islands, on Wednesday, the 14th instant. The consent of the resident natives having been obtained, the prisoners were landed next (Thursday) morning, and were welcomed with great acclamation by their countrymen assembled on the beach. After being mustered, the prisoners were marched to the pa, where they received numerous presents of food, &c. In the evening they were marched up to the place where they are at present located—a beautiful spot at the foot of a rising ground, about half-a mile S.W. of the principal pa. They are said to have been highly pleased with the place and the reception they met with.

We have been favoured with the following information respecting these islands and their inhabitants, by a gentleman who returned in the St. Kilda. He says:—"After three days very pleasantly passed on board the good little steamer St. Kilda, Captain Kennedy, we sighted the S.W. point of Wharekauri, or the Great Chatham Island, called Bishop's Point, from the resemblance of two peculiarly formed rocks to a Bishop's mitre. We then coasted northward till we arrived at the roadsted of Waitangi, where we dropped anchor. This bay is beautifully formed, having on one side richly coloured red-cliffs, and on the other a fine hard sandy beach, which extends for some miles. The anchorage is considered safe except in gales from N.W., in which case vessels can easily run for the small part of Tongaroa, about thirteen miles across the bay, where there is always good anchorage and plenty of good water. The settlement of Waitangi is the largest on the island, the others being Oenga, Whangaroa, and Pitt's Island. The principal native chiefs, Toenga, Kopi, and Tuagari, reside at Waitangi. I have seen no native pa in New Zealand which can compare with this one for building, cleanliness, and good order. The houses, instead of being huddled together, as is generally the case, are built with some regard to neatness and regularity. There is also a very handsome church, which has lately been extensively repaired, and towards which Captain Thomas, R.M.—who, I may here observe, appears to have won the respect of all about him—has contributed a neat little bell tower. Service is conducted with great regularity every morning and evening, of which the bell gives due notice. The kindly reception given to us by these natives was very gratifying. The Maori population is about 380, in addition to a remnant of the original race of Moriories, amounting to 120. These latter resemble the Maori, but are, I should say, rather inferior both in appearance and intellect. The Chatham Islands, judging by what I have been able to see of them, are most valuable. The country is generally low, but beautifully undulating, consisting partly of rich red volcanic soil, admirably adapted for wheat; and partly of an admixture of black peat and sand, which the natives seem to prefer on account of the greater facility in working it. There is abundance of wood for fuel, but little or none for building purposes. The material chiefly used for building is the fern tree, which grows in great abundance, and the stems of which, when neatly put together, and, as in some instances, plastered with lime, form a very substantial and lasting structure. The streams, of which there are several, are well stocked with eels of a superior quality; and one large lake or lagoon, a few miles from Waitangi, abounds in fish of various kinds. Cattle and horses are numerous, the former in some parts of the island being quite in a wild state, and only to be got at by the rifle. The country is well adapted for sheep, although as yet there are not many, owing probably to the expense and risk of shipping them. For fruit and vegetable growing the climate is all that can be desired, with the exception of the grape, for which there is not sufficient heat. There is not the smallest appearance of blight, either in fruit or vegetable, and I am told that gooseberries, currants, &c., grow to a very large size. I should say, from certain indications, that iron, and not improbably coal, may yet be found, but this remains to be proved."—*Hawke's Bay Herald.*

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE papers to the 3rd instant are to hand per the Alexandra, steamer.

The *Argus* of that date mentions that Mr. George remains in custody of the sergeant-at-arms. On Monday he was visited, in relays of two, by a very large number of friends and strangers, whose counsel was, "No surrender." It is now openly stated that the sergeant-at-arms is not altogether responsible for the arbitrary instructions he lately gave out. There is something more than a suspicion abroad that the highest talent in the Government had something to do with them, and that the mace-bearer was simply the agent of still grander inquisitors. The proprietors of the *Argus* have resolved to present Mr. George, on his exit from his prison, with a very handsome and costly memorial, bearing a suitable inscription, to commemorate in years to come his imprisonment in the cause of the Press *versus* the majority of the Legislative Assembly.

The *Ballarat Star* states that, last Saturday, an elderly married man, named Peter Diamond, who had for many years resided near the Chinese Camp, Smythesdale, committed suicide by taking a quantity of strychnine. The deceased resided with his wife at the place referred to, where they cultivated a small market-garden. Diamond, who had no children, was a hard worker as well as a hard drinker.

The *Argus* mentions that Easter Monday was one of the hottest days of the season. The wind was light from the north-west, and the heat of the sun was intense. About half-past 6 o'clock a welcome change took place, a fine light breeze then setting in from the south-west. The change was accompanied by enormous clouds of dust, which rose almost in a moment.

The *Gipps Land Times* says:—The English pheasant is now, we understand, to be numbered among the feathered inhabitants of the woods around the Moe. A gentleman, who lately came overland by coach, informs us that he saw quite a number of them in the locality, but states also that there are people residing in the neighbourhood who are in the habit of shooting and stuffing them.

Easter Monday (remarks the *Herald*) is one of the days on which the good people of Melbourne surrender themselves to pleasure, with the same amount of enthusiasm which they generally concentrate upon business and politics. The difficulty of providing "for that little bill;" the fate of Hugh George; the stoppage of the supplies; the respective merits of free trade and protection; even the approaching prorogation have had during the last few days to pale their ineffectual fires before the superior attractions of baby shows and picnics, races and reviews, marine excursions, and kiss-in-the-ring. Although the weather yesterday was far too cold to be thoroughly enjoyable, the various parks and other holiday resorts were well filled, and the caterers for the different public amusements must have had no reason to complain of patronage. It is a pity that some enterprising *entrepreneur* does not invent or introduce some novelty, for those that we have had during the last year or two have had very little to recommend them. The belle show at Collingwood, yesterday, was a "sell," while the baby show was an outrage upon good-taste and propriety. The poor infants were clean and in good condition, but the remarks to which the mothers were exposed were more practical than edifying, and the very miscellaneous diet in which the "exhibits" were indulging must have a very deleterious effect upon their health. The attempt to acclimatise Richardson's Show was quite as successful as it merited, but we hope to have something better to chronicle next year.

The same journal states that the Volunteer encampment at Sunbury promises to be as great a success this year as on any preceding occasion, if not indeed greater. The almost matchless fineness of the weather no doubt contributes very much towards this success. For, imitative campaigning in cold or wet weather, however great the *esprit de corps* of the force, is certainly not a thing calculated to come off with great *eclat*, either as regards the campaigners or the sight-seers. The business of the camp is conducted in imitation of the conduct of an army in the field, and in presence of the enemy. At break of dawn the morning gun and the reveille arouse the troops to the labours of the day. On the muster of the men in front of their tents the various squads are told off for mounting guard and for the various duties assigned to each. Breakfast parade, marching in review, and the various sham battle evolutions, with dinner, mustering in force again, with evening parade, occupy the day up to the hour when the beating of retreat and tattoo and the evening gun signalise the completion of the day's proceedings. Then, pickets are fixed, patrol squads told off, the night guards or sentinels stationed at their posts, and the camp is at rest. Thus, the work of mimic warfare is carried out in all its details, not omitting the commissariat department and the hospital arrangements. And the volunteer experiences, so far as it is possible in the peaceful arrangements of mock warfare, all the operations of the camp life of the soldier. The advantage of these periodical gatherings *en masse* of our citizen soldiers is self-evident. They make the members of the force acquainted and even familiar with each other. They promote a sentiment of mutual kindliness and goodwill amongst the members of the force towards each other, and towards their officers. They accustom them to act together in masses, and inspire them with confidence in one another. They give to the entire body tone, discipline, and the *morale* of perfect organisation, which animate every individual member of it with an honourable pride in the profession of arms, and with thorough reliance on the effectiveness of their united efforts, if actually called upon to face an enemy.

The *Argus*, of 31st ultimo, mentions that a dramatic performance by the members of the Melbourne Press has been arranged, in aid of the G. V. Brooke Memorial Fund. Mr. Brooke's association with the Australian press was as honorable and pleasant as it was long and intimate. While he was not the recipient of lavish praise, he admitted, in his last remarks on the Melbourne stage, that he had met here his most appreciative and his most generous critics. Few Australian journalists but have some regretful reminiscences of the warm-hearted man, as well as of the "well-graced actor;" and there are few who do not feel a personal desire to aid in the good work of perpetuating his memory. This, it is thought, may be best done by means of an amateur performance.

It is stated by the same paper that the trial at bar of Bruce and others v. The Queen was finished, so far as concerns the jury, on Thursday evening, at about 10 p.m., the thirty-eighth day of the trial. The jury found a verdict in favour of the petitioners on all the great issues of the case. They found that most of the work charged for had been ordered by the agents of the Crown, and had been done by the petitioners. The prices given were, however, generally those named as fair by the Crown witnesses rather than those claimed by the petitioners. The verdict was for the petitioners; damages on all the twenty-nine items of claim put together, £166,000 odd, with interest at nine per cent. from the 1st July last, making £177,000 odd in all. On the cross claim of the Crown for injury to the plant lent to the petitioners, there was a verdict for the Crown: damages, £1000. On the cross claim of the Crown for penalties for delay, by non-completion of the line on the contract day, the jury assessed the amount of those penalties at £120,000. A special finding was added that the whole of the delay in the completion of the line was due to hindrances caused by the agents of the Crown. A formal verdict was entered for 40s., subject to be moulded as the Court shall, on the law and facts, and on the contract, between the parties, determine to be proper. The questions still to be determined by the Court affect the validity of the claim of the Crown for the penalties under the special finding of the jury as to whose acts caused those penalties to be incurred, and as to a large proportion of the items of damages given by the verdict to the petitioners. The Court intimated that there was not the least probability that these questions could be argued and determined this term.

The *Geelong Advertiser* mentions that in its district, as the result of the late rains, fine grass has already started, and that there are good grounds for anticipating the advent of good grass feed over a large breadth of country.

On Sunday afternoon (says the *Portland Guardian*), we had a thunderstorm and a copious fall of welcome rain. A singular accident, during the thunder, happened in a house in Percy-street, where the last clap knocked about a dozen plates from the dresser crashing on the floor, but fortunately no further damage was done.

The other evening (says the *Geelong Advertiser*), a gentleman, having an hour to spare, paid a visit to the Barwon, near the bridge, and succeeded in landing, with a fly, a dozen fine herrings, weighing in the aggregate three and a half pounds.

The *Talbot Leader* says:—A miraculous escape from death has occurred to a shoemaker, whose name we have not heard, who fell down an old shaft, ninety feet deep, near the old prospectors' claim on the Majorca Lead. The unfortunate man was missing from Thursday up to Saturday night, and the affair having been reported to the police, they and several others began to search the various shafts near to his dwelling, situated on the old lead, when he was discovered by a miner who was passing the shaft into which the unlucky shoemaker had fallen two days previous. Assistance was procured, and the man brought to the surface and afterwards conveyed to the camp, where he was attended by Dr. Southee. Although suffering severely, hopes are entertained of his recovery. A candle would not burn in the shaft through the prevalence of foul air. It is, therefore, marvellous how the man lived so long in it.

The *Belfast Gazette* mentions that landed property still continues to rise in value in that district. The celebrated fertile lands around Tower Hill are more sought after than ever. At a sale, by auction, on Wednesday last, sixteen lots, containing from one to three acres each, were sold. The prices realised were, for one lot £60 10s. per acre, one £53, one £50, one £49, two £45, and the lowest price obtained, which was for back land, was £40 per acre.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

REPORT OF THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

THE Standing Orders Committee, to whom, on the 15th March instant, it was referred to consider and report upon the expediency of forthwith taking measures to secure, at all times, to your honorable House, by Act of Parliament, the services of a sufficient number of competent and suitably paid officers, to enable it to exercise, with efficiency and dispatch, the functions intrusted to it by the Constitution Act, as a branch of the Legislature, have agreed to the following report:—

Your committee having carefully considered the question referred to them, and having looked into the precedents furnished as well by the Imperial as by some of the Colonial Parliaments, have come to the conclusion that provision ought to be made by Act of Parliament for securing the objects contemplated in the instruction given to your committee.

2. If the principle which regulates these matters in the Imperial Parliament were recognised with equal force here, there would be no occasion for such special provision, inasmuch as the Estimates framed under the direction of the President would, in that case, never be interfered with by the Treasury or the Committee of Supply.

3. In England the established usage of the Imperial Parliament, which is practically of such force as to possess the character of law, has adapted itself to the occasion. This will be seen from the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed on 22nd February, 1848, "to inquire into the expenditure for miscellaneous services, and to report whether any reduction could be effected, or any improvement made, in the mode of submitting that branch of the public expenditure for the consideration of Parliament.

4. That committee acquaints the House, at page 13 of their report, dated 27th July, 1848, under the head of "House of Lords," that they have been informed "that it has always been the practice for the Treasury to receive an estimate of the expenses of the House of Lords, and to submit a vote to the House of Commons to cover the deficiency of the fee fund. This vote and estimate have passed without alteration by the Treasury, or the House of Commons, there being an unwillingness to canvass the details of the accounts submitted by so high a judicial tribunal, as well as a branch of the Legislature." And Mr. Trevelyan, a witness of the highest authority, at page 60 of the evidence attached to that report, says in reply to a question respecting the increase in the expenditure for printing, "The great increase under the head of Printing has been Parliamentary printing, and over that the Treasury has no control. It depends upon the Houses of Parliament themselves to control their own expenditure in that as well as in other respects."

5. The principle involved in this usage appears to your committee to have been recognised tacitly, but not the less significantly, by the course of actual legislation in reference exclusively to the fee fund and the officers of the House of Commons, as contrasted with the entire absence of corresponding measures in relation to the House of Lords. Such legislation is comprised in a series of statutes, of which it may be pertinent to submit a summary, as more clearly indicating the force of the contrast to which your committee advert.

6. By 39 and 40 Geo. III., cap. 92, the fee fund of the House of Commons was placed under the control of the Speaker and other Commissioners, who were thereby empowered to pay certain fixed salaries to the Clerk and Clerk Assistant, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms; and were required to prepare and lay before the House of Commons, in every session, a plan for the application of the residue of the fund towards making "a more certain and regular provision for the support of officers" in the departments of the Speaker, Clerk, and Sergeant, and for superannuation allowances, which plan was to be binding on the Commissioners, unless "the said House" (not the Parliament) should, within twenty-four days, have otherwise ordered, and then with such variations as should have been made therein.

7. By 52 Geo. III., cap. 11, the above Act was repealed and Commissioners were reappointed, including the Speaker (who was required always to be of the quorum) and the salaries of the Clerk, and first and second Clerks Assistant, and Sergeant and Deputy Sergeant-at-arms were fixed and secured. This Act also authorised the Commissioners to pay and allow to the clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House such sums and allowances as might be just and proper, subject only to the duty of laying annual accounts before the House of Commons, shewing the purposes for which the same had been applied, or for which any sum was necessary to satisfy the same. That Act also gave to the Clerk of the House the appointment, suspension, and removal of all clerks in his department; and the like power was given to the Sergeant-at-Arms in respect of all officers, messengers, and other persons attendant on the House, subject in either case to a power of suspension or removal by the Speaker, on the ground of misconduct or unfitness.

8. By 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 105, the Speaker of the House of Commons was, for the "better support of the dignity of the Speaker of the House," provided with a fixed salary, in lieu of fees.

9. By 4 and 5 William IV., cap., 70, the salaries of the Speaker's Secretary, and of future Clerks of the House, and first and second Clerks Assistant, and of the Sergeant and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, were fixed at certain amounts.

10. By 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 77, it was provided that the fee fund of the House of Commons should be first applied in payment of the salaries of the officers specially mentioned in the previous Acts, and next in payment of the salaries, and superannuation, and other allowances, and any other charges and expenses of the offices of the Clerk of the House, or in the departments of the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms, and in payment of any other charges or expenses of the House of Commons, as such payments should from time to time be directed by the Speaker, or by the Commissioners, in conformity with the estimates of such salaries, &c., directed to be laid before the House of Commons as thereinafter mentioned. And the Act provided that the Clerk of the House, Sergeant-at-arms, and Speaker's Secretary should prepare estimates for their several departments and lay them before the Speaker for his approbation; and subject to such approbation and to such alterations as the Speaker should consider proper, these estimates were required to be embodied in one estimate to be signed by the Speaker and transmitted by him to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their approval; and such last mentioned estimate was required to be laid before the House of Commons with the other estimates.

11. By 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 72, the fee fund of the House of Commons was directed to be carried to the credit of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and after providing for the continuation of the salaries of the then Clerk of the House, Clerk's Assistant, Sergeant and Deputy Sergeant-at-arms, and Speaker's Secretary, it was enacted that after the present holders should have ceased to hold office, the salaries of those offices should be paid out of such moneys as Parliament should from time to time provide for the purpose.

12. By 19 and 20 Victoria, cap. 1, the power of appointment, suspension, and removal of the first and second Clerks Assistant of the House of Commons was transferred from the Clerk of the House to her Majesty; and so much of preceding Acts as fixed the salary of the second Clerk Assistant, and charged it upon the consolidated fund, was repealed.

13. Such have been the progressive measures passed in reference to the House of Commons, terminating in the transfer of its fee fund to the consolidated revenue, and in subjecting the salaries of all its officers, except the Speaker, to annual votes, as in the case of the general public expenditure.

14. Such legislation has applied exclusively to that branch of the Legislature.

15. Your committee regard the omission by the Imperial Parliament to direct the fee fund of the House of Lords to be paid in like manner to the consolidated fund, and the absence of all statutory regulation as to the appointment and payment of officers of the House of Lords, and as to the preparation of estimates for submission to the House of Commons, as a constitutional and statutory recognition of the principle involved in the practice reported as above mentioned, by the select committee of the House of Commons. They cannot doubt that the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament has appreciated the constitutional importance of protecting the Upper House from that loss of dignity, independence, and usefulness which must inevitably result from subjecting its departmental expenditure to annual votes by the other House.

16. In the case of the House of Commons, there was no occasion for continuing the statutory provision for the independence of its officers, inasmuch as that House possesses full command of the general public expenditure, and may be trusted to make ample provision for its own requirements. It sufficed to withdraw the Speaker's salary from annual vote, on grounds affecting the dignity of his position and his relation to the House. But, inasmuch as the other House would not be in a corresponding position of security and independence, unless its expenditure were subject entirely to its own control, the Fee fund of the Lords is still permitted to be applied to the salaries and contingencies of that House; and the sums required in aid of that fund, though regularly submitted to the Representative House in accordance with constitutional forms, are granted in absolute reliance on the discretion of the Lords. Thus, in fact, the salaries and contingencies of that House continue to be paid, as well as fixed, by the House itself.

17. Your committee conceive that the reasons which are thus applicable to the case of the House of Lords have even greater force when applied to that of your honorable House.

18. The course pursued in some other British colonies may now be briefly noticed.

19. In Tasmania the salaries of the officers of both Houses are fixed and secured by the local Act, 25 Vict., No. 17, upon the principle of equality of salaries for corresponding offices.

20. In Victoria the salaries of the clerks and the expenses of the Legislative Council, to the extent of £5000 a year, are secured by the Constitution Act; and deficiencies, both in salaries and contingencies, are supplied by annual vote in the committee of Supply, as in the case of the House of Lords. There is also in Victoria a Civil Service Act, by which the salaries of its public officers generally are regulated.

21. In Queensland there is a Civil Service Act, applicable to the general service, excluding from its operation all Parliamentary officers, on the ground, it may be presumed, that such officers should be left wholly to the charge of their respective Houses.

22. In Canada permanent provision is made by the local Acts, 22 Vict., Nos. 10 and 11, for the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses. In the case of Canada also, whilst provision is made by those statutes for the various departments of the public service, the Parliamentary officers are left to the free action of the Houses of Parliament.

23. Your committee have to call the attention of your honourable House to the following circumstances:—

24. Until the session of 1861-2 the salaries of the President of your honourable House, and of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had been equal (£1200 a year); but in that session the Committee of Supply in the Assembly reduced the salary of the then President (Mr. Wentworth) by £200, whilst it passed that of the Speaker without reduction.

25. On the occasion of the Appropriation Act of that Session coming before your honorable House, several members gave expression to their dissatisfaction with this change and disparity; and, on the 16th of January, 1862, the Government, through the then Attorney-General (Mr. Hargrave), its representative in your honorable House, pledged itself, "during next session of Parliament, to place upon a supplementary estimate the amounts of the reductions effected by votes in the Assembly on the Estimates for the department of the Legislative Council, and to introduce a bill to place the salaries of the officers and servants of the Council upon an independent and permanent basis."

26. In accordance with this pledge, the sum of £200 was, on the 22nd July, 1862, placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1862, in order to restore the salary of the President to its former amount; and the vote was passed. And in the Estimates presented in the same session, for 1863, the salaries for President and Speaker were again set down at £1200 each, and these sums were voted.

27. In further pursuance of such pledge, Mr. Cowper, as Colonial Secretary, moved and carried, in the Legislative Assembly, on the 9th July, 1862, the following motion, "That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of the expediency of introducing a bill to fix the salaries of the officers of Parliament."

28. The matter was not, however, proceeded with on the following day, in consequence, it is believed, of no Message from the Governor having then authorised the introduction of the bill. On the 5th August, 1862, his Excellency transmitted to the Legislative Assembly a special message, recommending the appropriation of equal sums therein specified, for the salaries of the respective corresponding officers of both Houses; and subsequently Mr. Cowper gave notice of motion for leave to introduce a bill for the purpose before mentioned; but at the close of the session the notice was discharged from the paper, and the proposal has not since been renewed.

29. In October, 1862, a bill was prepared by your honourable House for amending the constitution of the Legislative Council, and was read a second time in the Legislative Assembly in November of that year, in which it was provided by clause 44 as follows:—"The salaries and allowances of the President and Chairman of the Legislative Council shall be at least equal in all respects to the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Chairman of the Legislative Assembly respectively. The salary and allowances of the Clerk of the Parliaments shall be at least equal in all respects to the salary and allowances of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. And the salaries and allowances of all other officers already appointed or at any time hereafter to be appointed to offices in the Legislative Council Department shall be at least equal in all respects to those of the officers at the time holding corresponding offices in the department of the Legislative Assembly."

30. In the session of 1863-4, the committee of Supply in the Legislative Assembly refused to vote the salary of the copying clerk of your honourable House; but on being re-submitted on an additional estimate, it was voted as an absolutely necessary expense.

31. No other disturbance of the salaries of the officers of your honourable House occurred between the session of 1862 and that of the present year.

32. In the present session (1865-6) the committee of Supply again reduced the salary of the President* by the sum of £200 per annum, and also reduced the salaries of several other officers of your honorable House; and again refused to vote the salary of the copying-clerk; but, upon recommittal, the salaries and offices were restored to their original standing on the Estimates.

33. It will be evident, from the facts above stated, that it is necessary for the dignity, independence, and functions of your honorable House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, that statutory provision should be made "to secure to it at all times, by Act of Parliament, the services of a sufficient number of competent and suitably paid officers"—and your committee consider that it is equally important that like provision should be made for the contingent expenses of the House. In the absence of permanent enactment, reductions may at any moment be made in the staff or pay of the officers of your honorable House, or in the provision for contingent expenses, which would paralyse it for the purposes for which it was instituted.

34. In conclusion, your committee would remark, that a secure provision for the whole of the expenses properly incident to the functions of your honourable House is but a reasonable concession by the country in return for the services it renders; and that so far as such expenses are incapable of fixed statutory estimate, there can be no ground for withholding from your honourable House the requisite discretion as to their amount.

35. Your committee, therefore, recommend that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting the introduction of a bill for securing the salaries of the officers, and for the contingent expenses of your honorable House.

T. A. MURRAY, Chairman.

* Note.—The salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly was on this occasion similarly reduced.

JURORS—CRIMINAL TRIALS.

THE following is the Bill to give relief to Jurors in certain cases and to prohibit New Trials in cases of Felony—which Mr. Martin desired yesterday to pass through all its stages, but which was withdrawn after debate:—

Whereas doubts exist as to the power of Judges to permit refreshments to be given to Jurors after they have retired to consider their verdict and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to make other provision as hereinafter mentioned Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows.—

1. It shall be lawful for the presiding Judge at any trial whether criminal or civil to allow the jury at any time after the expiration of six hours from the time when they shall have retired to consider their verdict to have such moderate refreshment as to him shall seem proper And no verdict heretofore pronounced shall be affected or deemed so to be by reason of refreshments having been allowed to the jury after having so retired.

2. No new trial shall be granted in any case of felony except on some question of law reserved and stated in the manner provided by the Act of Council thirteenth Victoria number eight.

3. This Act may be cited as the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1866."

THE LEICHHARDT SEARCH EXPEDITION.

(*From the Riverine Herald.*)

THE following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Duncan M'Intyre by Mr. G. M'Gillivrey, Aillan, written on leaves of a notebook in pencil:—

"Wilson's River, December 17, 1865.

"My dear Sir,—I suppose you have been hearing news of the Leichhardt Search Expedition from time to time since I left your quarter, and no doubt the last account has astonished you a little. The total loss of sixty-six horses, all in one day, is something quite new in exploring. I will, however, in as few words as possible, tell you all about it, as gathered from the evidence of the blacks and whites of the party—for I saw nothing of it myself.

"After leaving your place the expedition reached Corrallie all right, with the exception of two horses which died on the road; a few more were lost going up the Paroo. At Curracunargie, a spring thirty miles west from the Paroo, we spelled, and got everything nearly ready. We then went on, my intention being to halt and spell the horses and camels as soon as we should cross Cooper's Creek, as I there fully expected to find plenty of water and grass, and the camels being much in want of it. Well, we arrived at the head of this river all right—seventy-one horses, twelve camels, ten white men, and four blacks. My brother, Anderson, and Statue did not belong to the party, they came down to Bulloo from the Barcoo to see us start, and intended to follow the Thompson up to where their cattle were. We, in all, at that time, numbered fourteen, and about sixty of the horses were packed. We camped where there was abundance of green grass and water, for nearly a week. I then started out to look for water, taking five horses and two men, leaving Dr. Murray in charge of the camp, with instructions to move down the creek if the water failed, but not until the water was done. I returned the third day, intending to move that same day to a little water which I had found, and which would have done for a few days.

"On my arrival at the camp, however, I found that Dr. Murray had sent the horses and camels six or eight miles down the creek, with Grey and two blackfellows. He had got frightened at the water drying up, although there was still plenty of clear water for horses and camels for three or four days longer.

"I was quite mad at this. All my plans were upset, and I could then see that there was nothing for it but to take the whole expedition with me wherever I went, as there was no use of leaving anything in charge of a person like Dr. Murray, and bad as he was, he was the best I had to leave in any charge; and you know as well as I do that when a person is at the head of an exploring party he often finds it necessary to leave the main party, and go ahead and see what he has got to encounter, and not to risk the whole party at once. However, I had no other help for it, and on the 26th November we all started for the main waters of Cooper's Creek, and arrived there, the distance being sixty-six miles. We found the creek quite dry, and no certainty of getting water for 100 miles further. I therefore determined at once to return to the last water, which was fifty-six miles. The horses had then been thirty-six hours without water, and the men about six hours. I then started to look for water, and told the doctor to follow the tracks back to the last water, if I did not meet him before he got there, and that I would send water on as soon as I found it. I did not succeed in finding water until within ten miles of our former camp, and then I immediately sent on fifty-four quarts. In the meantime the main party had reached the camp; and the doctor having been very thirsty, lost all command of himself. He opened the brandy, got quite drunk himself, and made every one else the same, and in consequence all went asleep. About half the horses were unpacked, and the rest were left with their packs on. In the morning early all the horses were gone, packs and all. The doctor declared the expedition at an end, saying, 'We may as well go the whole hog, boys; the Leichhardt expedition is ended.' He again got quite drunk; but I have no time now nor convenience to describe half of the disgraceful scenes which took place.

"The end of it all is—all lives are saved; four horses only out of seventy-one; all the camels, nearly half rations saved; all instruments saved; but to do all this, I have travelled 600 miles within the last two weeks, and the camels now, you may imagine, are very much done up. The expedition is, however, far from being at an end. I have now M'Colman, Barnett, Belooch (East Indian), and two blacks, in all six, including myself, with rations enough to take us to any part of the north coast; and as soon as the camels are rested I will start on. Perhaps I am better—certainly safer—than before, for I am not depending on any one. Six years on the roads is too little for the doctor. The blacks proved themselves far better than the white men. Billy saved the lives of four men when they were exposed to a glaring sun when in a state of helpless drunkenness. One of the black boys was ninety hours without water, and then was not so helpless as the doctor when twenty-four hours without.

"Had it not been for the doctor and his confounded brandy, all the men and sixty of the horses would have been in to water in thirty hours, or less. I have only seen twelve horses dead; the rest, with saddles, bridles, revolvers, packs, &c., are scattered in every direction, and we have no horses to look after them, and there are too many stores for the camels. I have found water about eighty-five miles N.W. from here and will start for there to-night, and will remain there till the camels get all right.

"You need not show this to anybody, as the less said about it the better. It will be all found in my journal when I return. You will, however, be able to tell any one who contradicts what I have here stated that they are wrong. I have no doubt but that the doctor will spread reports to my detriment, but if he does he may look out when I return. M'Donald and Grey will no doubt support him. They no doubt will say they were not drunk. The doctor acknowledged to having taken three-quarters of a pint. They at all events finished six bottles between them.

"I remain, &c.,

(Signed) "DUNCAN M'INTYRE.

"P.S.—I send this note by private hand up the Barcoo. It may reach you some time, and it may not. I have no writing material only these leaves of my note-book. I am afraid you will scarcely make the preceding out.

"D. M'I."

AMERICAN LADIES.—The *New York Tribune*, in a recent article, speaking of the ladies in Saratoga, describes some whose "limbs and chests challenge the marbles at Canova;" others as "scrawney and bloodless;" and others as having "large and tusk-like teeth." The same person went on to say that his countrywomen were very attractive in person until they arrived at womanhood, when "the sweet and delicate budding girl becomes either a monstrous fat and sensual old whale of a woman, or, more probably, a scraggy, thin, skinny, shrivelled old skeleton. Our women, I observe, are much given to eking out their natural charms by artificial methods. There is, as a general thing, a very great effort to reveal as much as possible the peculiar female charms without the design being too evident. The same bony outline and niggardly fountains (we do not profess to understand this word) predominate. Either one extreme or the other. Tight lacing still compresses the lungs. Pads for every part of the body are in use. A device for puffing out to smoothness the wrinkles of the cheeks, called "plumpers," has been introduced. False necks and busts have been abandoned as unprofitable.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at half-past 4 p.m.

After some formal business,

COUNCIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved,—"1. That the report from the Standing Orders Committee, in reference to the 'Officers of the Legislative Council,' be now adopted. 2. That a copy of the said report be communicated by address to the Governor, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased, in the early part of next session, to direct that measures be taken for giving effect to the recommendation therein contained."

Mr. GORDON agreed with the principle of the report, but objected to vote for its adoption, because hon. members had not had time to read it.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON then moved that the report be read by the clerk of the House.

Mr. WEEKES thought there was much force in the objection taken by the hon. member (Mr. Gordon) with regard to the short time hon. members had had to consider this important document. But the proposition before them, although important to them, was rather a delicate one as affecting the other House of Parliament, because they proposed to take away a certain sum of the revenue from the control of the Assembly. He did not believe that all the members of the other House would be convinced by the able arguments of the hon. member who had moved the adoption of the report, although he thought the majority would. But the main ground on which he supported the resolution was because he maintained that each branch of the legislature should have that control of its business, so that they could secure the proper machinery to carry out its functions, without any external influence. He could understand legislation being paralysed if the other House interfered with our officers, because they might strike off the salary of some officer who was absolutely necessary, and then the only course for this House to adopt would be by laying aside every bill they sent up, so that legislation for the time would be at an end.

Sir W. MANNING supported the resolution, and contended that this House should be placed in such a position that its officers would not be interfered with. He did not claim any greater privileges for this House than he was willing to concede to the Assembly—but he thought that a mutual concession should be made by both Houses. He thought that this House should be placed in an independent position, and should be relieved from that sense of inferiority which must naturally arise if the estimates of the salaries of their officers were annually discussed, and were open to be struck off at the caprice of a majority of the Assembly.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL thought the very able report that was laid before hon. members would have carried conviction to the mind of every hon. member; but the hon. member (Mr. Gordon) had stated that he had not had time to read the document, and, therefore, urged a postponement. He, however, trusted the hon. member would withdraw his opposition, because as all the salaries of the Civil officers would come under the consideration of the Government during the recess, this report, if agreed to, would very much strengthen their hands, and on this ground, therefore, he considered it was necessary that this matter should be decided at once by this House. He thought, if the salaries of this House were continually open to be reduced by the other House, that it would seriously impair the efficiency of this House, because it could not be expected that the officers could do their work so efficiently while a proposal was going on in the other House to reduce their salaries by a certain amount. He hoped the Council would agree to the adoption of the report.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the report was so forcible that it was scarcely necessary for him to prolong the debate. He also considered it was most undesirable to have the salaries of their officers annually debated, because it must interfere, to a certain extent, with those gentlemen who served them so well. He had much pleasure in voting for the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON replied. He hoped now the report had been read and the matter debated, that the hon. member (Mr. Gordon) would withdraw his opposition, and that the motion would be passed by an unanimous vote. He was glad to hear the salaries of the civil officers would come under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped next session they would bring in a bill which would have the effect of preventing their salaries from being annually debated, and which he believed did much harm to the public service.

Mr. GORDON explained that he did not object to the principle of the report, but he only opposed it because he had not read it. As the report had been read he should withdraw his opposition.

The motion was then put and carried.

GAME BILL.

A message was received from the Legislative Assembly stating that they had agreed to the amendments of the Legislative Council in this bill.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of Dr. Macfarland, the Order of the Day for the second reading of this bill was postponed to this day week.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL postponed the following motion till the next sitting day:—"That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of a bill to give relief to jurors in certain cases, and to prohibit new trials in cases of felony, through all its stages in one sitting of the Council." He took this course because this bill had not yet passed the Legislative Assembly, and it was probable it might be withdrawn.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock to 4 o'clock on Saturday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past 3 o'clock.

THE STROUD BENCH.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Government an act of most cruel injustice perpetrated by the Bench at Stroud. The Bench had convicted an aboriginal woman, under the Vagrant Act, of having no fixed residence and being without visible means of support, and had sentenced her to six months' imprisonment. The circumstances were simply these. A party of police were in pursuit of the marauder Ward, better known as "Thunderbolt," and came upon this half-caste aboriginal woman. They took her into custody, and after marching her for three days, brought her before the Stroud Bench, where, without any charge beyond that he had mentioned, she was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He would ask hon. members to reflect seriously upon the enormity here committed. Had the police gone into the house of an hon. member and dragged him from his home, they could not have done a greater wrong than had been done in the case of this poor woman, for the wilderness was her home, and the wide bush the only residence she possessed. It would indeed be a very serious thing for this country if oppression of this kind could be for a moment tolerated. The matter could not have originated in anything but the gross ignorance of the Bench and of the police, seeing that the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony were excepted from the operation of the Vagrant Act. The Government, then, would be but doing its duty if it set this woman at liberty without a moment's delay, seeing that she had unquestionably been imprisoned illegally. If there had been any other charge, legally proved against her—if she had been found guilty of aiding and abetting the bushranger Ward, then, indeed, the matter would have been different, and he would certainly never have raised his voice in her favour. But here she was charged with nothing that in her case could be construed into a breach of law, and to send her to goal for living as her ancestors had lived before her in the wide bush was an act of the grossest tyranny and oppression. He had taken the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter forward, as such acts were calculated seriously to weaken the confidence of the public in the administration of justice, and he hoped the Government would do full justice in the case, not only to the woman by liberating her, but upon the bench of magistrates for their illegal and ignorant act.

Mr. MARTIN said he had not been aware of the circumstances of the case until they had been mentioned to him by the hon. member. He might say, however, that he would cause inquiries to be made, and would direct the depositions to be sent down to him, and the hon. gentlemen might depend that whatever remedy required to be applied should be applied.

Mr. HART said that in no instance had he ever met with so gross a perversion of justice as in the present case. Here was this woman taken from her natural abode, the native bush of the country, dragged before a police court, charged with a breach of the Vagrant Act, from the operations of which aboriginals were specially exempt, and was there found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In pursuance of this sentence she was sent to gaol, and her three little children were torn from her; and all this was done because it was suspected that she was the paramour of the bushranger Ward. Thus it seemed that she was found guilty of one offence because she was thought to be guilty of another. Had she been charged with aiding and abetting Ward, then the matter might have been different—but no such change was as much as mentioned. In fact, it could not have been made, because Ward had not been formally declared an outlaw under the Act. He trusted that the woman would at the very earliest moment be released and restored to her children.

Dr. LANG confessed that, when he heard of the matter, he thought it monstrous that a woman like this should have been taken up under such circumstances, and have been treated as a criminal. Even though she were the paramour of this outlaw, such conduct would not have been justifiable.

The question was then put on the motion for adjournment, and was negatived.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. MARTIN laid on the table rules of the Supreme Court of the 13th February and 13th March.

Ordered to be printed.

THE PROROGATION.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the House at its rising do adjourn to Saturday next, at 4 o'clock. It was necessary that the Governor's assent to the bills passed should be notified to both Houses of Parliament. His Excellency the Governor left Goulburn this morning at 10 o'clock, and he would reach Picton at 1 o'clock on Saturday. There he would be met by the Honorable the Speaker, and his assent to the bills would be taken. This would be announced to the House at 4 o'clock. After this formality, the Parliament would be prorogued by Proclamation. He had mentioned Saturday because many hon. members from the country, particularly those from the Hunter River district, were desirous of starting for their homes on Saturday night; otherwise Monday or Tuesday would have been more convenient.

The motion was put and carried.

JURIES AND NEW TRIALS.

Mr. MARTIN rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to give Relief to Jurors in Certain Cases, and to Prohibit New Trials in Cases of Felony. He admitted that the present proceeding was one of a very peculiar character, because he was asking leave almost on the last day of the session to introduce and carry through all its stages a bill which was of great importance in the administration of the criminal law of the country. He would, however, state to the House the reasons which impelled him to take this course. A day or two ago he received from his Honor the Chief Justice a note in which he said:—"I pray you to get my short Act at once passed. It is too urgent a thing to be delayed even a week. *The Doctor and Student* and *Hale and Archbold* have hitherto been authorities sufficient for us. Hence our practice for twenty-six years or more. But whether excused or not, the recent case of Winsor is too strong to be got over, and, as you will have perceived, Sir A. Cockburn advises an Act of Parliament just as I do. But here are the circuits on, and the sittings in Sydney approaching." What his Honor here alluded to was a short bill that he placed in his (Mr. Martin's) hands with a view to its being submitted to the Legislature, to authorise Judges in civil and criminal trials to allow moderate refreshments to juries after they had retired to consider their verdicts. For a period of twenty-six years the Judges in this colony, presiding in either civil or criminal trials, had been in the habit of allowing refreshments to be supplied to jurors after retiring to deliberate upon the issues submitted to them. He was not aware of any formal objection having been taken to this practice since it was adopted; but as far as he could learn, it had been the uniform practice in the mother country not to permit refreshment to be given juries after they had retired to consider their verdicts. The uniform practice there had been to keep the jurors locked up without food of any kind till they had come to some conclusion or other. Although remarks were occasionally made as to the adoption in this colony of a practice differing from that prevailing from time immemorial in the mother country, he was not aware that any serious objection had been taken to the validity of verdicts taken under such circumstances; but in the case of Mrs. Winsor (to which the Chief Justice referred) Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in the course of the judgment which he delivered in that case, took occasion to say: "Then it was said the jury might have adjourned until the Monday; but then arises this startling difficulty, that it would be impossible, because inhuman, to keep the jury without food or refreshment through the whole of Sunday and Sunday night, and the only alternative would be to allow them refreshment. But there is no authority for that; and indeed the authorities are rather the other way. The passage in *Doctor and Student* does not go that length, and if it did it could hardly militate against the long established usage not to allow refreshment after the jury have retired to consider their verdict. The oath of the bailiff is strict in its terms—to keep the jury without meat or drink, &c., and not to allow any one to speak to them without leave of the Judge; and the latter words apply to the not speaking to them, not to the allowing them refreshment. The question is whether, as the system of coercion has been handed down to us by our ancestors, the Judge could take upon himself, without the intervention of the Legislature (and the sooner it occurs the better) to remove this coercion by the mere exercise of his own discretion and authority. I do not think that he could do so. Therefore, the Judge had here the choice of three courses—to discharge the jury, or to take the verdict on Sunday, or to keep the jury in confinement till the Monday, allowing the necessary refreshment to sustain their strength." In that passage, and in other passages of the judgment of the Chief Justice, and in observations made by the other Judges during the progress of the argument, it appeared to be the opinion of the Court that a Judge presiding at a criminal trial could not allow refreshments to a jury after they had retired to consider their verdict, and that was the conclusion arrived at in the case of Mrs. Winsor. The jury had retired for five hours, at the expiration of which period Sunday morning was approaching, and they were called, asked whether there was any probability of their agreement, to which they replied in the negative, and it became a question for the Judge to consider whether they should be locked up further; and if locked up further, in the event of their agreeing after 12 o'clock on Saturday, whether the verdict could be legally taken till Monday morning. The Judge being of opinion, and the Court concurring in this opinion, that the verdict could not be taken on the Sunday, and that no refreshments could be allowed between the Saturday night and the Monday, it was held that a sufficient case of necessity arose to discharge the jury on that particular case. One reason was, that it was impossible for the judge to authorise the supply of refreshments, and that it would therefore be inhuman for him to keep the jury locked-up on Sunday and Sunday night. After the expression of this opinion by a judge of such eminence as Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Judges here had a doubt in their minds whether the practice of allowing jurors refreshments, after they had retired, was sanctioned by law; and, also, if objection were taken not only in cases about to be tried but in cases already tried, in which refreshments were so allowed, whether the Court might not feel itself impelled to declare the verdicts illegally arrived at. The Judges, as he understood, were not very clear in opinion upon the matter, although his opinion was that there would be no objection whatever to these verdicts. But that was a matter to be determined only by those who had authority to decide. Having looked into the matter, he found there were certain circumstances in which the giving of food to a jury would not vitiate the verdict. In *Coke upon Littleton* there was the following: "If the jurie after their evidence given unto them at the bar, doe at their owne charges eate or drinke either before or after they be agreed on their verdict, it is finable but it shall not avoid the verdict; but if before they be agreed on their verdict they eate or drinke at the charge of the plaintiffe, if the verdict be given for him, it shall avoid the verdict; but it be given for the defendant, it shall not avoid, *et sic e converso*. But if after they be agreed on their verdict they eate or drinke at the charge of him for whom they doe passe it shall not avoid the verdict." He had, therefore, arrived at the opinion which he had expressed that, supposing the practice followed in this country for twenty-six years had not the warrant of law, it would not vitiate the proceedings in the case in which it took place. One Judge had already gone on circuit, others were about to go; the Criminal Sittings at Sydney would take place on the 14th May, and a great number of criminal cases would be tried. It might happen that juries would be locked up for a considerable time, and the Judges would be compelled to decide whether they would preserve the old colonial practice, or adopt the practice which appeared to have been uniformly pursued in the mother country. Some persons might not think that there was great weight in the remarks of Sir Alexander Cockburn, or, if they thought that they amounted to authority, they might consider that it would not vitiate the proceedings to permit moderate refreshments to jurors after they had retired. If they took that course, which he suggested, and these provisions were made by enactment, there would be something for the guidance of the Judges. On this ground it was that he proposed to submit to Parliament the bill for the introduction of which he now asked leave. The writer of *Doctor and Student* before referred to, said that juries after retiring were not deprived altogether of food, and if they did not agree, the Justice, being satisfied that they were not likely to agree, might suffer them to eat and drink for a time. But the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench did not seem to attach much weight to this as an authority. He (Mr. Martin) at first felt some doubts as to the propriety of taking the present course with regard to this matter; but on further consideration he adopted it as the safest. The first clause in the bill he intended to submit would not altogether legalise the practice that had hitherto existed here, or introduce the English practice, but it would provide that after the jury had been without food, in consultation for six hours without agreeing, the presiding judge might allow such moderate refreshment as he might think fit. This seemed to him to be a clause that should obtain the sanction of the Legislature. It was a matter that involved no party question. It would, no doubt, prevent applications in some cases to set aside verdicts to which applications ought not been been made, and lay down a rule for the guidance of the Judges which it was impossible for them to misunderstand, and which would be a wise and proper one in itself. He did not altogether agree with the course pursued so long in the colony of allowing juries to receive regular meals whilst considering their verdicts, for he believed there was some wisdom in the application of pressure in accordance with the common law. In difficult cases, both civil and criminal, he was aware that frequently there was a strong indisposition to come to a conclusion, especially to take such a course as would deprive a fellow being of life. Unless some pressure or other was put upon them, jurors would not apply their minds as they ought to do to arrive at some determination or other, and no doubt, the framers of our common law, having this in contemplation, laid down the rule that the jury, after the case was closed and they had retired to consider their verdict, should not be allowed food, fire, or light, so that by the withdrawal of those conveniences they might ensure as speedy a decision as possible. There, no doubt, was wisdom in this, but it might be carried too far. In the present bill there was a departure from the practice existing in the colony, but the provisions fell short of the practice in the mother country. The uniform practice in the mother country had been to keep the jury without refreshment until they had delivered their verdict. He proposed now to put this question beyond doubt; to give the Judges the power to allow moderate refreshment to juries, after the lapse of six hours. He could suppose that that proposition would give rise to any opposition on the part of this House. There was another clause introduced on his own responsibility. It was a clause which was in these terms:—No new trial shall be granted in any case of felony except on some question of law reserved and stated in the manner provided by the Act of Council thirteenth Victoriæ number eight. (Hear, hear.) He had always understood the law of England to be, that no new trial could be granted in any case of felony, and he found that authoritatively stated in a case which occurred in 1846, which was called the Parsee murder case, which was sent from India to the Privy Council, and in which leave was asked to appeal to the Privy Council in a case of felony. In the course of the argument Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Attorney-General, made the following remarks, and he (Mr. Martin) cited them, because he understood them to be in harmony with the law of England:—"It is contrary to the policy of the criminal law in England to allow an appeal in cases of felony, and nothing can be found in the Charter of Bombay which gives such power. No mention is made of criminal suit or information, in the reservation to the Crown, to refuse or admit an appeal. If a party here is improperly convicted, the only redress that can be had is by application to the Crown for a pardon. Even with regard to a question of law that may arise upon the trial, the prisoner has no right of appealing to the fifteen Judges; it can only be done by the Judge who presides at the trial reserving the point." The Court gave judgment, and in the course of that judgment these observations occurred:—"Now, if this question were to be decided by the law of England, it is notorious that no prisoner convicted of felony could claim a new trial or a right of appeal in this sense. A writ of error is another question, which it is not necessary for us to discuss in this case. The usual practice, where the judgment is not postponed, is, if any objection be taken at the trial which the Judge who tries the prisoners does not admit to be valid, but deems worthy of consideration, to reserve it for the opinion of the fifteen Judges. If the majority think the objection ought to have been sustained, the Judge who tried the prisoner reports to the Secretary of State, and the prerogative of the Crown is exercised in such a manner as the advisers of the Crown think meet. The prisoner has no legal right, in the proper sense of the term, to demand a reconsideration by a Court of law of the verdict, or of any legal objection raised at the trial." Again, the Court said: "The first question which arises upon this clause is one of considerable importance; and it is this, whether it applies at all to the preceding clause, or, in other words, whether the Crown has reserved to itself, by force of the latter clause, the right of appeal in criminal cases, including, of course, felonies—for there is no express limitation. Of the power of the Crown to create or reserve such right there can be no doubt, because the Act of Parliament enables the Crown to grant such a charter, for the administration of justice in Bombay, as it may think fit. But, in considering whether the Crown has done so or not, it is not unimportant to remember that not only in England, but throughout the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain governed by the law of England, no right of appeal in felonies has ever existed. Nor are we aware that in any one single instance the Crown has ever, by the exercise of its prerogative, granted leave to appeal in any such case." Again the Court said:—"For all these reasons, and especially because the reservation of the right of granting an appeal would be to create an anomaly unknown where the law of England prevails, we think the strong probability is that the clause reserving to the Crown the right of granting an appeal, after refusal by the Supreme Court, was not intended to apply to cases of felony." He had read all these passages to the House because they explained in few words what was understood as shewing the impossibility of getting a new trial in cases of felony in England. This occurred in 1846, and in 1848 an Act was passed which made an alteration in the law, and which enabled the counsel for a prisoner, or a prisoner tried in any of the Courts in England, the Court of Queen's Bench excepted (for that was not mentioned) to require that any point of law that may be taken should be reserved. The power was also given to the Judge to reserve, on his own responsibility, any point that might arise, and on the point so reserved, whether by the prisoner, counsel, or Judge, it was the duty of the Judge to state the question for the consideration of the Judges. So by this Act a grievance was removed, inasmuch as before the passing of this Act there was no power to revise a wrong decision, by this Act any point that might have arisen at the trial might, at the instance of the Judge before whom the case was tried, have been reserved. The alteration which was made by this Act gave the prisoner a right—which was a voluntary concession before the passing of the Act—to demand that every point which might be thought worthy should be reserved and argued. By that power, so given, the Courts were authorised either to vacate the verdict, set aside the sentence, quash the conviction, or grant a new trial. Well, that Act was adopted, with some slight alterations, in this colony, in the following year, namely, 1849, and the reason for the passing of the Act was well explained in the passage which he would read:—

"The practice has long existed, where any objection was taken on the part of a defendant, on a trial before any Court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, for treason or felony, either to the indictment or the evidence, which the Judge considered worthy of more mature consideration, to take the opinion of the jury upon the facts proved, and to reserve the objection for the consideration of all the Judges, upon a case stated by the Judge who presided at the trial; and if the Judges, or a majority of them, were of opinion that the objection was well founded, the defendant was recommended to the Crown for a pardon, and the decisions of the Judges on such Crown cases reserved are contained in a series of reports. Upon a case so reserved, the judges, although they heard counsel for the defendant, whenever he thought fit to employ counsel to argue the objection before them, and in that case heard counsel for the prosecution also, did not strictly, as a *Court*, but rather as assessors to the Judge who tried the case, and the judgment ultimately pronounced was considered in law as his judgment; the reasons on which it was founded not being publicly declared by the Judges.

This state of things being considered inexpedient and anomalous, a remedy was provided by the stat. 11 and 12 Vic., c. 78."

This was the Act to which he had alluded as having, with some slight alterations, been adopted here. So the law here stood on the same footing as it did in England. This Act gave the power to any person charged with a felony to reserve points; it also gave the presiding Judge power to reserve points, and the Judges were empowered to deal with the whole case. They were empowered to take such steps as the justice of the case might seem to them to demand. He did not remember a case in which a new trial had been granted in a case of felony; and notwithstanding there existed an Act which gave these large powers, in a recent case—the case of Bertrand—the Judges had, although there were points reserved, and although there were arguments on those points, still permitted application for a new trial to be made, outside the provisions of this Act, and has granted a new trial, which, according to the authorities he had cited, was contrary to the law of England. In 1851 there was a case—the case of felony Regina v. Scaife—in which the Court granted a new trial. Some persons were charged with felony in a Court of Quarter Sessions, and the case was removed by a writ of *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench, the highest Court of Criminal Judication in the country. This Court was empowered to try all cases, from high treason downwards; but although it was the highest Court, practically there were but few crimes tried there. The trials which took place there were principally *ex officio* informations which were common in days gone by, and for crimes which were a political aspect. This case was taken there, and application was made for a new trial. The Court, without having any argument before them, took it for granted that they had the power, and they granted a new trial. There was no other case than this in their law books, and a similar course to that taken the other day had never occurred in this country. It was not for him to state his opinion as to the course the Supreme Court took in that case; but a petition of appeal to the Privy Council had been prepared, and would be posted before the next outward mail for England closed. We should thus get the opinion of the highest Court in the Empire, so far as we were concerned, on this point. But that case would not be affected by this bill. That would be decided by the Privy Council, and if they sustained the appeal the prisoner would be liable to the punishment already pronounced upon him. What this bill sought to do was to declare that to be law here which had been declared law in the mother country. There could not be a doubt that if a similar application to that made here the other day had been made in England, where so many criminals were tried, a new trial would there have been refused. What he asked the House to do was to declare authoritatively that in all other cases of felony no new trial should be granted as was done in the late case, leaving the prisoners and the Judges free to reserve points as they could now. He desired to rectify these errors, and to restore what was undoubtedly the law of England on this point. Now what would be the case when dealing with wealthy criminals? The greater the punishment the greater would be the desire to set aside the verdict; and in every case where the prisoner had the means there would be an application for a rule nisi to set aside the verdict. Applications might be made in dozens of cases, and if the Supreme Court had the power to grant new trials it was but right that every person convicted should have the power of making the application for a new trial. Then, every person having a right to do this, convicted criminals would also have the right to postpone the carrying out of their sentences until they had had time to appeal, and there would consequently be numerous delays in carrying criminal justice into effect. It was on these grounds that he had introduced this bill on the last day of the session. He had heard that there was to be a strong opposition to the bill, and if so the opposition must be effectual, for he did not see the necessity of prolonging the session simply to carry a bill of that kind. If therefore there was a strong opposition to the bill he should have to withdraw it; but he had discharged his duty in bringing the bill before the House, and if any ill consequence ensued through the want of such a measure, he should be free from all blame for the consequences. Had he not brought in such a bill he might have been charged with a dereliction of duty. It might be that no evil consequences would arise. It might be that the Judges would adopt in future the English practice and grant no more new trials. But it might be otherwise. It seemed to him that there was imminent danger of some miscarriage arising from the administration of criminal justice during the next three months, and it was in consequence of this that he had deemed it his duty to take the course he was now pursuing. Having discharged his duty and made as clear an explanation of the matter as he could, he would now move the motion standing in his name.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose to support the bill. He said the hon. and learned gentleman who had just resumed his seat had not thought it necessary to state that from 1788 to the present moment no such law as this had been found necessary. The character of the Judges and the mode in which justice had been carried on in this country had been sufficient to render it unnecessary to bring forth such a law as was now proposed to be carried in this most extraordinary manner—as a measure of public safety—as if this House instead of performing the functions of a branch of the Legislature were to act the part of a Vigilance Committee! Every one who valued the administration of justice one farthing must feel that such a law as this was absolutely necessary. But he thought the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Martin) might have gone a step further, and stated why it was necessary. He (Mr. Macpherson) was sorry to say it, but he believed the reason why it was necessary was that one individual had been appointed to the Bench within the last twelve months who had been properly described as a dangerous lunatic. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He repeated the expression, and hoped it would be understood in its full sense, and not as a metaphor, but as a simple expression of the fact that the Bench was at present disgraced by a dangerous lunatic in the person of Mr. Justice Hargrave. He would go further, and describe him as a corrupt lunatic—as a man who had disgraced the Bench by every conceivable form of personal corruption; as an individual who had used the Bench for the most disgraceful of all disgraceful purposes—perverting the ends of justice to gratify private spite. It was on those grounds that he thought such a bill as this was necessary. A man whose name was a byword of infamy in this country had been permitted to pollute the Bench. This man, from personal motives, had disgraced the God-like functions of his office. He had done so from a feeling of spite against one of the greatest men who had ever adorned the Bench—he alluded to Sir Alfred Stephen. He (Mr. Justice Hargrave) had disgraced his functions in so pitiable and contemptible a manner, that he hoped every epithet of scorn and contempt which it was possible to hurl on this individual, might be recorded in such a way that every person in the country could read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them. This man had brought us to this desperate position—that we were obliged at the present moment to suspend the Standing Orders of the House to prevent crime from riding rampant from one end of the country to the other. To prevent every criminal from escaping who felt that he might by one means or another induce this despicable representative of justice (he hoped the words would be remembered and recorded) to take up his cause—it was necessary to suspend the standing orders and pass this measure. Was there a man who was not aware that one of the greatest cutthroats and criminals in the world had been spared from justice which ought to have been accorded to him in the shape of a rope at Darlinghurst, simply because Mr. Justice Hargrave thought it desirable to differ from the Chief Justice? They were all perfectly well aware that from the smallest and most despicable motives—under all circumstances—in every case where it was possible to differ from this Chief Justice on questions of criminal or civil law, this man had always differed from him, and set up his own paltry opinion in opposition; and he believed the very manner in which he had differed had been a subject for *Punch* rather than for any deliberative tribunal. It was necessary for the Attorney-General, in the cause of public justice, to take some means of restraining the buffooneries of this man who had been placed on the Bench. It was necessary now to suspend the Standing Orders to pass this measure; but next session it would be the duty of the hon. and learned member (from his known opinions in regard to this man) to take another course, and, by an address to both Houses, seek to remove this man from the position he now held, and by which he had disgraced the country and weakened the respect of the people for the administration of justice generally. He had induced them to believe that this, from being a quasi-republican country, had come to the time when we could look for nothing but Lynch law. Until the Bench was disgraced by such a man, the ordinary people respected law and order, and did not consider Lynch law a desirable institution. But he (Mr. Macpherson) who looked upon himself as a Conservative—as almost a Tory—would go the length of saying that he would sooner trust to Lynch law than to the Supreme Court of the country were two Justices such as Mr. Justice Hargrave presiding at that Court. He believed the Bench was never so utterly disgraced in any civilised community as by the appointment of such a man, who united to personal corruption an utter ignorance of any law excepting the law of his own desires. If the hon. and learned Attorney-General was too prudent to second every word he (Mr. Macpherson) had spoken, he did not believe there was a word he had spoken with reference to Mr. Justice Hargrave's unfitness that he would think untrue or incorrect. He felt it absolutely necessary for the sake of justice to stay here (although at considerable inconvenience to himself) simply for the purpose of aiding to carry out this particular motion, which he had great pleasure in seconding.

Mr. BROWN said he was sure there was not a single member of the House who had not felt humiliated in being obliged to sit and listen to the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down. Of all the disgraceful exhibitions which had taken place in that Chamber, the speech of the hon. member was one of the most disgraceful. To attack a Judge of the Supreme Court who was not present, and who was not in a position to defend himself, was in the highest degree disgraceful. When hon. gentlemen talked about the administration of justice sinking into contempt, they forgot that they were in a measure the cause when they used vituperative expressions in regard to the Judges. The speech of the hon. member, so far from assisting the Attorney-General to pass this bill, would almost induce any one to vote against it. It was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions which ever took place in this Assembly. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the legal competency of Mr. Justice Hargrave, he (Mr. Brown) did not think he deserved one word of the abuse which had been heaped upon him by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) He echoed the sentiment of the hon. and learned Attorney-General, that this bill was far too important to be made a party question of. The bill contained two parts. With regard to the first portion, he thought, with great respect to the hon. gentleman, that there was no necessity for this bill. The dictum of Lord Cockburn did not apply to this case so as to render it necessary to pass such a measure. The dictum of the Chief Justice was that the opinion in the "Doctor and Student" was not sufficient. It was not a matter of law, because there had been no law on the subject other than the common law of England; and, so far as this colony was concerned, where it had been allowed and where there was no dictum saying it was wrong to allow it, he did not see why they wanted this bill. But if the bill did not go further than that, and if there were the slightest doubt about the matter, he would rather that the bill passed. That portion of the bill to which he was particularly opposed was the purport of the second clause, by which new trials were to be prohibited in cases of felony, except on some question of law reserved and stated in the manner provided by Act 13 Victoria No. 8. Hon. members would at once see that this was a very important clause, and yet it was such an organic change in the state of the law which they were called upon to consider and to decide upon without proper time being allowed. This question as to new trials involved an alteration in the law which certainly ought not to be endorsed by the House without full consideration—not hurriedly at the close of the session. He considered that in the matter now before the House there was ample proof of the very extraordinary manner in which several different offices were centred in the person of the Attorney-General. That hon. gentleman, after having discharged the function of grand jury of the colony in the early stage of a certain case, had afterwards acted as a public prosecutor at the trial, and now that the case was over, took cognisance of the state of the question, as to the granting of a new trial, in his capacity as Premier of the colony. It was a remarkable fact, in regard to the granting of a new trial in that case, that the Judges were unanimous in their opinion that it ought to be granted. There had been no doubt as to that point. That had been shewn by the remark of his Honor to Mr. Salomons, nearly two hours before he had finished his address, when the Judge had said to the counsel that the Bench was already with him on that part of the question. Yet they were now called upon to change the law in a matter which the Judges had already decided. [Mr. MARTIN: We are not asked to say what the law is in regard to what the Judges have done in any particular case. The hon. member is in error.] He quite admitted that it was not to be supposed that the hon. and learned gentleman intended to introduce any *ex post facto* law. Still such would be the effect of this bill if it was allowed to become law. The appeal was, as he understood, against the assumed power of the Judges to grant a new trial. [Mr. MARTIN: Against both the power to grant that new trial, and the manner in which that assumed power had been exercised.] (Hear.) The consent to the reading over of the evidence at Bertrand's trial had, he understood, been given in the chamber of the Chief Justice before the trial commenced. [Mr. MARTIN: The hon. member is altogether mistaken; the consent to the reading over of the evidence was given in the open Court.] He (Mr. Brown) had been informed that such was the case. [Mr. WINDEYER: The prisoner expressly consented to the course that was adopted, as regarded the reading of the notes.] The prisoner had no power to give any valid consent in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He could not be bound by any such consent.

Mr. MARTIN, as a matter of order, desired to draw attention to the fact that the question before the House was whether the law should be altered, not whether any *ex post facto* law should be made in reference to any particular case.

Mr. BROWN had no desire to take up the time of the House. What he contended for was that there could not be the slightest objection to the Judges granting new trials in cases of felony where they saw good reason for so doing. They had power to order new trials in cases of misdemeanour, and the difference between cases of misdemeanour and felony was often not very clearly determined. In cases of felony the Judges had always been chary of exercising the power which they possessed of ordering a new trial. [Mr. MARTIN: They have never exercised the power.] They possessed it; and if it was a power seldom used, it was clearly a power which had not been abused. The bill contemplated an important change in the law—a radical change, which they ought not to be expected so suddenly to entertain. He had no objection to the first part of the bill, but thought it very undesirable that the second portion of it should be passed.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that whoever opposed the bill, it should not be opposed by him; but before he spoke to the measure, he had a few preliminary remarks to make in regard to what had fallen from the hon. member who had just resumed his seat. That hon. member had censured the hon. member for Central Cumberland because he had felt it his duty to make some comments on Mr. Justice Hargrave's conduct, and had said that he was not justified in his observations in consequence of Mr. Hargrave not being present. He (Mr. Buchanan) thought that a very mistaken idea, inasmuch as he held it to be one of their highest functions to attack the conduct of a Judge when they, as members of that House, felt that a Judge's conduct was censurable. According to his opinion, it was a part of their highest duty not only to attack the conduct of Judges when they deserved it, but even to impeach them if necessary. He had no doubt that Mr. Justice Hargrave would be impeached in that House next session. [Mr. GARRETT: Why do you not do it then?] He should do it at the proper time, and held in his hands abundant proofs of the unfitness of that Judge to remain on the Bench. The conduct of Mr. Justice Hargrave in reference to the imprisonment of Mrs. Dickson was a proof of what he stated—that he was not fitted for his judicial position.

Mr. GARRETT rose to order. The remarks of the hon. member were irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER considered that the remarks of the hon. member were irrelevant.

Mr. BUCHANAN contended that he was perfectly in order, and proceeded to show the grounds upon which he considered himself entitled to pursue his line of argument.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member would not be in order in making a general attack upon Mr. Hargrave.

After some discussion,

Mr. BUCHANAN said that Mr. Speaker had allowed an address from the hon. member for Central Cumberland in disparagement of a Judge, and had then allowed another hon. member to reply to this, and to reflect upon the character of the House; surely, under such circumstances, he, as a member of the House, should be allowed to defend its character when attacked. However, it seemed that hon. gentlemen opposite who were so exceedingly anxious to vindicate the character of this Judge could do nothing else than shelter themselves under the forms of the House, so soon as they found that the individual they were sheltering was about to be exposed. He should not pursue this matter further. There would be plenty of opportunities for him to bring the conduct of this Judge before the House. He had plenty of cases against him already, and should take care that they should be brought out. This bill should receive nothing but the most cordial support from him, and for this reason, that the practice of our Judges had been so illegal that if appeals against all the convictions ever obtained in this colony were sent home to England, in every single instance would the judgment be reversed, and the prisoner released. He could not contemplate the possibility of such a result without horror, and would give his support to any measure that would have the effect of turning away so great an evil. The House had had before them the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, and from that opinion it appeared that this Judge considered that the giving refreshment to a jury was so fatal to the legality of a conviction, that on Saturday night he preferred to discharge the jury rather than risk the conviction by locking them up, and giving them the necessary food. Now, if an appeal went home from here, where it was the rule to give juries refreshment, to the English Judges, who held that such was fatal to the legality of a trial, every conviction would to a certainty be quashed. He agreed then to this principle of legalising the giving of refreshment to a jury, though, in his opinion that was not the way to meet the difficulty fully. The real remedy lay in doing away with that barbarous principle of unanimity that was insisted upon by the English law. Whilst this principle was retained as part of our criminal system, they would always be in the position of having to lock up juries, and of occasionally having to discharge them for disagreement. He objected to the allowance of new trials in cases of felony, as even persons acquitted might again be placed upon their trial. It would be cruel and tyrannical, for however a jury might be satisfied of the innocence of the prisoner, he would never feel secure against fresh prosecutions. No man's life should be put in jeopardy a second time for the same offence. It would be a disastrous revolution in the law. It was high time, however, that something should be done to inspire more faith in the efficiency of our Courts. We were trembling on a precipice, and in the event of appeals to England half the gaols in the colony would be emptied, for he was satisfied that such appeals would be sustained in the estimation of English Judges. It was high time for the representatives to stand up in their places and denounce the incapacity of our Judges, and stand between their maladministration, and those who so frequently were victims to it. Want of confidence in the ability of the Judges had shaken the administration of justice in this colony to its very foundations.

Mr. HAY did not consider the cases to which the hon. member had made reference at all justified the strong language he had used; and the hon. member, it must be admitted, would do better if he reserved such energetic utterances for really great occasions. The constant cry of wolf which the hon. member raised would tend to disbelief when the occasion actually arose for alarm. Neither did the hon. member's observations appear appropriate or called for on the present occasion. He thought the hon. member had gone altogether beyond the necessity of the case, for he could see nothing in this bill which called for such an impassioned peroration as that which he had just delivered. Three out of the four Judges had been appointed by responsible government, and the state of the Bench was what responsible government had made it. (Hear, hear.) Three out of the four Judges were created by a gentleman who, when a Minister, was cordially supported by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. It was no use to pour the vials of one's wrath upon the devoted head of an ex-Minister. For himself he should not say one word about the character of the Bench created by responsible government. He thought that was a question of far too sacred a character to be dealt with now; he would rather reserve his opinion for a future and greater occasion. He thought the continual interference by the Legislature with the decisions of the Bench was not calculated to improve the character of the Bench, nor to raise it in the estimation of the public. (Hear, hear.) He thought the junior Judge was rather a subject for sympathy than censure; for it appeared that he was influenced in some measure by the opinions of his brethren on the Bench. He, doubtless, felt that the life of a fellow-creature was placed in his hands, and he (Mr. Hay) could easily conceive that that was a trying position to be placed in. And now with regard to the bill. He was rather inclined to complain of the course taken by the Attorney-General in this matter. He only noticed in the papers that morning that it was proposed to bring in the bill and pass it through all its stages in one day, and he thought it was not the way to make an alteration of such great importance in the law. The judgment which had been referred to was delivered sixteen days ago, and he thought that if an alteration in the law was deemed to be necessary, they ought to have been called on at once, so that they might have had time to deliberate. And with regard to the decision in the case of Winsor, the Government had been aware of this ever since the arrival of the mail. He thought, therefore, the matter should not have been delayed, if it were to be dealt with at all this session. He thought that any question affecting the life of a fellow-creature should be decided by the law as it stood. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. MARTIN: No one is seeking to interfere with it.] The remark which he had just made was not called for by this bill. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the Legislature ought to be called upon to legislate in this matter, while public opinion was so much agitated as it was now. (Hear, hear.) The bill would certainly be of great importance if it had an *ex post facto* operation. [An hon. member: It has.] He (Mr. Hay) was hardly prepared for such an *ex post facto* legislation, and he hardly thought that the Attorney-General had shown that the provision was necessary. He thought they ought to have been informed of the case, and of the injury that was likely to be done by the operation of this principle of law, and be satisfied that the usage had overborne the principle. He thought the Judges in the future may well take care of any such difficulty arising. If the Judges in England could administer the criminal law without allowing juries any refreshment until they had delivered their verdict, surely our Judges could do the same. If the bill was to be understood to legalise all past verdicts the meaning of the proposed amendment should be made very clear. He was at this short notice almost staggered at the idea of *ex post facto* legislation of such a kind as this. He hardly knew what consequences he would not face rather than pass a measure of such an *ex post facto* character. He admitted that a case might be brought forward that would induce him to do this, but it would be something more than he had heard from the Attorney-General that night. He did not think it necessary to accomplish what was intended in the second clause. It was a matter which admitted of question whether new trials should be granted or not. In America the law had been decided the other way, and new trials in cases of felony were admitted there. He found by the last edition of Mr. Justice Story's work that new trials were granted in cases of felony, although that learned gentleman was of opinion that there ought not to be any new trials in cases of felony, except in cases of mis-trial. (Hear, hear.) That was to say, where the indictment was bad, or where the jury had not been properly summoned. [Mr. MARTIN: Those are not new trials.] Notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Justice Story, the principle in the United States had been to stretch the law to grant new trials. He thought this was not a matter that required to be dealt with so hastily. They could afford to wait. They were in a fair way of getting the question decided, as the Attorney-General had appealed, and therefore they should get the decision of the Privy Council to show them what was the law; and then it would be time enough for them to say whether they would have the law of England or whether they would pass a law to suit their views of the case. He trusted the Government would not insist upon asking them to decide on a question of such importance, pending the decision of the Privy Council. (Hear, hear.) He did not think there was any necessity for the second clause, nor for the first, so far as its *ex post facto* character was concerned. If the Attorney-General would assure him (Mr. Hay) from his knowledge of the law, and from his experience, that it was necessary to pass a measure in this hurried manner, then he thought he (Mr. Hay) had great cause to complain that they were being called upon to decide a question of vast importance, without due preparation. They ought to be fortified by the strongest assurances that notorious criminals would escape justice through not passing a bill of this exceptional character. He hoped the Attorney-General would not ask them to go any farther with the bill this session. They would be better able to deal with it another time; when the subject, which was not pressing, could receive a greater amount of attention.

Mr. FORSTER said that there was some inconvenience consequent upon the hurried way in which the bill was brought before them, although the hon. and learned member had obviated much of the objection by entering fully into the scope of the measure. He was not prepared at this stage to oppose the introduction of the bill, but he felt very much the difficulties under which the House was asked to adopt an unusual course in the passing of this measure. He fully endorsed the sentiments of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down as to the impropriety of introducing a measure of this kind when we considered the state of public feeling, and the particular case supposed to be connected with the changes in the law which this bill was intended to bring about. He thought that the House should endeavour, as much as possible, to lift itself above all popular passions, and, as it were, to legislate in an atmosphere removed from popular excitement. The public mind being now inclined to rush to a conclusion, and to demand that certain additional facilities should be given to those authorities who deal with the administration of justice, the House was too apt to be hurried along in the current by which the public out of doors were, so to speak, swept off their feet; and, under these circumstances, it was to his mind a very dangerous course to ask the House to effect important alterations in the criminal law. The introduction of the measure at this time was also objectionable when we considered the position in which the House was placed with regard to the public business. The Government, with the approbation of the House, were desirous of closing the session in a few days; and we were perfectly aware that on this account a number of very important measures, which might have been dealt with as expeditiously as this, and with as much safety, had been deferred. The introduction of the measure was injudicious, and the House was impliedly asked to assent to the conclusion that this was the most important of all the measures that the House had been desirous of taking into consideration. We were asked to suspend our standing orders to pass this bill, but to consent to this would be to suspend our functions of legislation altogether, and for no other reason than that we might have a short session. If there was a measure which required the most careful consideration, surely it must be one which related to an important alteration of the Criminal Law of the country. But we had now scarcely a quorum present, many hon. members having taken their departure for the country. He thought that there was some unhappiness in the juxtaposition of the two questions which were fused together in this bill—one relating to the giving of refreshments to the juries, and the other proposing to take away the power to grant new trials in criminal cases. There was no natural affinity between these two questions; and there were a number of other alterations that were equally desirable, which could be much more effectively and properly dealt with by a consolidation of the Criminal Law which we had been promised by previous Governments, and which it was understood was some time or other to become a leading measure of the session. He had no very great objection to the first clause of the bill. It seemed reasonable that Judges should have the power of allowing refreshments to juries; but he saw no pressing necessity for legalising this particular practice at the present moment any more than there had been for the last six and twenty years. But when he came to consider the other more important section of the bill, he was not prepared to say that the power of granting new trials in criminal cases should be taken away from the courts of law. There might be cases in which a gross perversion of justice had evidently taken place; and it would be very hard, very unjust, and altogether contrary to the principles of English jurisprudence, if we were to deny prisoners this privilege in cases of that kind. We had no right to assume that this power would be exercised improperly; and he had heard nothing to induce him to believe that in general our Judges would not do right, and act to the advantage of those interests committed to their charge. This clause would increase the facilities of punishment, but it would *pari passu* increase the danger of the innocent in cases where their innocency might not be very easily proved; and he thought every hon. member was bound to look at the alteration of the law now proposed as if he himself, an innocent man, might some time or other be placed at the bar of the Supreme Court. This safeguard of the innocent man should not be taken away, at least not until we improved the machinery by which our laws were to be administered. He very strongly recommended the hon. member to withdraw the measure, to prepare something of a more comprehensive kind, and to bring forward a measure which would be more satisfactory at another and a more opportune period.

Mr. MARTIN said that the very strong opposition which had been shown to the measure rendered it impossible that it could be passed through all its stages to-night. He was of opinion that he had discharged his duty in bringing the measure before hon. members; and with the permission of the House, he now begged leave to withdraw the motion.

PAPERS.

Mr. PARKES laid upon the table copies of correspondence relating to the death of the late Mr. Roper, and he begged to move that they be printed.

Carried.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 6 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Saturday.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE IN THE SEA, AND GALLANT RESCUE.—The other day, a boat's crew, of Tyree, of three men, put to sea in a small skiff, to haul some lobster creels, so as to have the take ready for carrying to market by the steamer which calls at that port every Tuesday. The wind was blowing hard from the south-east, and the waves running high during the previous night and morning, as well as at the time, rendering the duties the men had to perform hazardous in the extreme. When little more than a quarter-of-a-mile off Hynish Point, after taking in the catch of lobsters, and while in the act of hoisting the sail, the strength of the wind, together with the height and strength of the waves, suddenly upset the boat, and the three men were in an instant at the mercy of the raging billows. The waves having caught the folds of the sail, it was carried away, along with the mast and ropes, and the ballast thrown out. The boat, thus set free from all encumbrances, came again to its proper position, but brimful of water. The men, who were for some time struggling in the water, at last caught hold of it, and with difficulty got in, and, after getting in, were standing in water up to the waist. While the boat was thus drifting, and the sea frequently breaking over them, they managed to get hold of the oars, which were floating about. They attempted to row to the shore, but the breakers under which they were at times completely submerged baffled all their efforts. The boat was again upset, and they were washed clean out. Again they managed to get hold of her, but the three being close to one another at the same end, drew it under water, and they again lost their hold. The boat was now floating with the keel above. The men again struggled to reach her, and succeeded in getting hold of the keel, but this time further apart from each other, and the boat was thus kept more steadily balanced in the water. In this position they continued for some time, and till assistance reached them. The accident was first observed by a man passing the public road, who ran with all speed and gave the alarm to the men of the Argyll Lighthouse tender, at Hynish. Captain Sinclair had a boat launched from the pier in an instant, and, manned by his mate and carpenter, along with two native boatmen, who happened to be on the spot at the time, they plied the oars with the energy of men in earnest when life or death depends upon their action. The captain himself took the helm, and guided the boat to the scene of danger amidst billows and breakers where men of less experience and skill would hardly dare to venture. Before clearing the point of the quay, they twice ran the risk of being swamped among the breakers, which partly filled their boat; but good seamanship prevailed, and the life-buoys, with which they were provided were not put in requisition. Outside the sea ran so high that the drowning men and their boat were frequently lost sight of by those endeavouring to save them, even when in pretty close proximity. They at last, however, were rescued in such an exhausted condition that in a few minutes more they would have sunk lifeless to the bottom, or to have been mangled upon the rocks, towards which their boat was rapidly drifting. After landing the men on the beach, an effort was made to save their boat, which proved successful. The rescued men were brought to Captain Sinclair's house, where every attention was paid to their condition and wants. The men thus attended to were so completely restored, that, with a courage characteristic of the Highlander, and which forsakes him only with life, they again put to sea with their boat to recover the sail, mast, and oars, which were floating about the rocks. In this they easily succeeded, and afterwards walked home, a distance of six miles, in good spirits, and feeling thankful to the parties who saved their lives, at imminent risk to themselves. —*Glasgow Herald.*

THE LONDON.—Plymouth, Thursday.—The brig Courier, 209 tons register, Captain Price, belonging to Newport, South Wales, left Pomeran, in Spain, with a cargo of ore, December 30th. On Wednesday, January 10th, she was crossing the Bay of Biscay, at 2 p.m., when in about latitude 46.44 N., and longitude 8.15 W., there was a gale from south-west nearly, if anything, it may have been a little more southerly. The Courier was running under close reefed topsails, with her head north-east when a large and very long ship-rigged steamer was observed ahead. It was blowing very hard, with a sea running high. The brig had approached so near before the steamer was observed that the mate called out suddenly to the steersman to "Port the helm," and the Courier had to bear up to keep clear, and passed about a quarter of a mile astern of the stranger. The steamer (supposed now to be the London) was then under close-reef main-topsail only, with her head about west north-west. There was no indication of steam. Her foretopgallant mast was hanging with the gear on the starboard side, and the jibboom, with its gear, was hanging to the bowsprit. Her main and mizen masts were all right, but the topsail yards were in confusion, one peak one way and one the other. There was no flag of distress flying, but the ship appeared to behave very badly at sea, and the crew of the Courier conjectured that she was in distress. It was so hazy that her name could not be discerned, neither could any of the crew or passengers be seen. The steamer continued in sight while daylight lasted. The Courier kept on her course under the same canvas until 4 p.m., when she was hove to in consequence of the increase of the gale, which on Wednesday night became a hurricane, the wind varying from south-south-west to south-west; it kept shifting two or three points, but never got the northward of west. On Thursday and Thursday night there was no change. On Friday, the 12th, at 8 a.m., the brig was under her fore topsail and the clew of her main topsail; at 11 a.m., the wind having moderated, sail was made. She arrived here on Thursday, the 23rd, to discharge her cargo.—*Times.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 5.

Rose of Australia, brig, 360 tons, Captain Merry, from San Francisco 28th January. Beilby and Scott, agents.

Europa, barque, 190 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Yankalilla. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Renown, barque, 440 tons, Captain Adam, from Brisbane 25th ultimo, in ballast. T. Hale, agent.

E. K. Bateson, brig, 163 tons, Captain Castles, from Adelaide 23rd ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Wright, Mr. Pup. Captain, agent.

General Caulfield, ship, 640 tons, Captain Richards, from Tome 4th February. Captain, agent.

Comerang (s.), 360 tons, Captain Trahent, from Moruya and Ulladulla 4th instant. Passengers—Miss Smith, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Edwards, and 20 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Alexandra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 3rd instant. Passengers—Rev. J. Dougall, Mrs. Dougall, Mrs. Turner, Messrs. Yuill, Daintree, C. G. Cooper, M'Gill, H. Hussey, Broadley, Turner, and 34 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), 200 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 3rd instant. Passengers—3 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, from Brisbane 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Messrs. J. Mackeller, J. P. Bresslough, and 25 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

Tinonee (s.), 200 tons, Captain Hill, from Maryborough 29th ultimo. Passengers—5 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Samson (s.), 111 tons, Captain Macfarlane, from Manning River 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason, Miss Flett, Mr. Cameron, and 3 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Prince Alfred (s.), 703 tons, Captain Machin, from Auckland 30th ultimo. Passengers—Captain Hon. A. E. Harris, Captain S. Crozier, Captain C. H. Hatchell, Captain W. Livesay, Captain H. O. Batman, Lieutenant R. M. Tod, Lieutenant A. E. Onslow, Lieutenant J. T. O'Brien, Ensign D. T. Brett, Dr. M'Kinnon, Lieutenant Lucas, Captain Burton, Captain G. G. Carlyon, Mrs. Carlyon, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson 4 children and servant, Miss E. Royal, Miss Whitely, Mrs. Glue, Mrs. Hubault and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Messrs. W. Teece, W. M. Rouse, P. P. Henderson, T. E. Bush, W. H. F. Armstrong, R. Pugh, J. J. Macky, A. Larkins, W. Nicholson, M. W. Elliott, H. Rayner, J. E. Taylor, E. Amphlett, and 61 in the steerage. P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 5.

Samuel, for Newcastle.
Granite City, for Callao.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 6.

Pak Wan, Ulleoats, for Petropaulovski; Rangoon, for Singapore; Caernarvon, Ocean, Day Spring, for South Sea Islands; Princess Alexandra, for Port Napier; L'Arche d'Alliance, for New Caledonia; Eagle (s.), for Maryborough.

CLEARANCES.—April 5.

Princess Alexandra, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Carmichael, for Port Napier.

Ocean, brig, 189 tons, Captain Lyons, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Misses Lyons (2), Master Holstead, and Mr. Penny.

City of Hobart (s.), 562 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Messrs. Merriman, Quinn, and 1 in the steerage.

Ulleoats, ship, 671 tons, Captain Potts, for Petropaulovski. Passenger—Mr. F. Ullah.

L'Arche d' Alliance, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Dalmayne, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Mrs. Jones and Mr. S. Larrey.

Boomerang (s.), 700 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. J. Robertson, W. Jones, R. Cobley, R. W. Bell, J. Kelle, T. H. S. Perkins, C. J. Scrutton, Mayne, Burdekin, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 5.

Cleone, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Orient, Prompt, Secret, Scotia, Hirondelle, Heather Bell, Ann, Atlantic, Uncle Tom, West Hartley No. 2, from Newcastle, with 1385 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 48 bales wool, 22 bales skins, 163 bales hay, 118 bags maize, 200 hides, 5 coops poultry, 80 cheeses, 4 horses, 2 cows, 2 calves, 120 sheep, 33 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 5.

Numba, for Macleay River; Uncle Tom, Emma, Jane, Fame, Orient, Hirondelle, Scotia, Heather Bell, Atlantic, Prompt, for Newcastle; Carnation, for Port Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—April 5.

Prince Alfred (s.), from Auckland: 2 hogsheads wine, Woodley; 3 bales blankets, 4 cases clothing, Solomon; 2 cases harness, J. Smith; 8 sheep, C. Martin; 191 bags potatoes, Forsaith; 1 box gold bullion (467 oz.), Oriental Bank; 1 box, Taylor; 1 parcel, Hoffnung; 1 parcel, Bank of New South Wales; 1 parcel, Heape; 1 trunk, Collapy; 1 box type, 1 parcel, Cubitt; 15 casks cider, Order.

Rose of Australia, from San Francisco: 4000 quarter-sacks 2000 half-sacks flour, 3863 sacks wheat, Beilby and Scott.

Europa, from South Australia: 925 bags wheat, 1920 bags flour, 250 bags bran, 24 bags pollard, H. H. Beauchamp.

E. K. Bateson, from Adelaide: 100 tons 450 bags flour, 270 quarters wheat, Order.

Lady Bowen (s.), from Brisbane: 8 bales wool, Gordon and Flood; 18 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 20 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 18 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 20 casks tallow, Mort and Co.; 18 casks tallow, Hazlett.

Tinonee (s.), from Maryborough: 12 bales wool, 2 bales skins, J. L. Montefiore; 87 bales wool, 2 bales skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 17 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 70 hides, 2 bundles skins, 16 casks tallow, Mort and Co.; 6 bales wool, G. M. Massie; 52 hides, 2 hogsheads 3 quarter-casks tallow, 5 bundles skins, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 5317 feet timber, H. H. Rolfe; 10,037 feet timber, 1 bale wool, 2 bundles skins, Order.

Susannah Booth, from Hokitika: 100 hides, 10 bundles skins, Order.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case, A. Tornaghi; 1 parcel, H. O'Neil; 2 parcels, Cubitt; 1 bale 2 bundles coir, F. Lassetter; 35 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, Stanford and Co.; 1 parcel, E. Lea; 70 boiler plates, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 bales, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 parcel, D. Kellermann; 16 half-chests tea, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, P. Falk and Co.; 318 bags rice, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1 case, 1 parcel, Bank of New South wales.

EXPORTS.—April 5.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 16 casks oil, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, J. Powell; 3 bags fish, Hi Yeak; 65 casks butter, H. Clarke; 1 case boots and shoes, H. Beit; 2 packages, J. Rowling; 11 bags oysters, Baxter; 4 cases bacon and hams, W. Preston; 1 case, Bradley and Newton; 20 bags seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 60 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 10 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 2 crates bottles; E. H. O'Neill; 16 casks beef, Quinlan; 22 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 38 bags oysters, P. James; 256 bags maize, 11 bags barley, 23 kegs butter, C. B. Bond.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 3 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 case axes, 3 cases handles, F. Lassetter; 2 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 10 quarter-casks brandy, 2 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 58 bags sugar, 2 cases soap powder, 5 cases chicory, 2 packages, Montefiore and Joseph; 10 cases coffee, S. Davis and Co.; 49 bags sugar, M. Bayley; 1 case fancy goods and fire-arms, G. Moss; 1 case hats, B. Braun; 11 packages tobacco, 14 boxes raisins, 28 packages, J. Powell; 3 packages, J. Roberts; 88 bags onions, 40 packages fruit, 45 cases jam, P. James; 4 packages, J. Fitzpatrick; 95 baskets apples, 40 bags onions, 11 bags pollard, 33 bags bran, 10 casks butter, 5 packages, H. Woodward; 100 cases jam, 45 baskets apples, 8 bags onions, W. H. Holmes; 7 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 12 cases fruit, Isbester; 1 piano, W. M. Paling; 10 bags potatoes, 15 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 3 cases, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 5 bags onions, 25 bales hay, S. Priestly; 50 bags oats, Barker and Co.; 2 packages, J. Keep; 10 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 case plants, J. Baptist and Son; 9 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 8 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 1 bag oats, Molison and Black; 2 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 1 package, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 packages, Browne; 1 case, F. L. Edwards; 2 packages, J. Vickery; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 60 bags flour, J. Watson; 142 bags potatoes, 20 bags onions, 10 bales hay, 10 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 20 hogsheads porter, 20 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 7 casks ink, J. Holland; 5 bales hay, Priestly; 1 cask, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 bale leather, J. Vickery; 3 packages, M'Eachern; 1 package, J. Buckland; 11 packages, Webb and Booth; 94 bags potatoes, 10 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 32 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 1 case, Adrain; 14 horses, M'Dermott; 2 horses, 1 dray, Geddes; 48 bags potatoes, L. Moran.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay: 5 cases chicory, D. M'Kinlay; 100 cases geneva, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 150 cases brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 30 packages tea, H. M'Crae; 3 quarter-casks rum, J. Frazer and Co.; 25 cases beer, 4 cases sugar, 43 packages oilstores, Church, Brothers; 1 bale rugs, 11 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 14 bags rice, W. Wolfen and Co.; 10 packages tea, 11 packages oilstores, 10 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 6 packages tea, 21 packages, Metcalfe and Foss; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 20 cases jam, J. M'Kanney; 14 packages earthenware, Myers and Cantor; 10 bales hay, W. Coulter; 1 case, E. Davis, 24 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 6 horses, 2 drays, King; 24 oars, 2 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 4 cases, R. Gray; 9 coils rope, 32 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 80 bundles hooping, 14 axle boxes, 24 packages, F. Lassetter; 3 cases Alderson and Sons; 150 bags flour, L. and S. Samuel; 1 case, J. Sands; 40 bags potatoes, S. Priestly; 4 packages, H. R. N. S. N. Co.; 4 cases pipes, E. T. Penfold; 2 bags flour, 1 package, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case boots, T. and W. Bennett; 2 casks biscuits, Hardman, Brothers; 3 buggies, J. Robertson; 160 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 8 packages, J. Fyfe; 5 packages, R. Vesey; 4 packages, H. Woolnough; 3 packages, J. Keep; 1 cask, Vickery and Hall; 9 vehicles, 22 horses, T. Lawless; 1 vehicle, W. A. Curphey.

Princess Alexandra, for Port Napier: 140 cases geneva, 27 quarter-casks brandy, 8 quarter-casks sherry, 100 casks beer, 6 quarter-casks wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 48 packages tea, 20 cases brandy, 150 cases old tom, 10 cases wine, 5 hogsheads rum, 230 bags 3 casks sugar, 20 cases 13 hogsheads beer, 50 boxes tea, 3 cases coffee, J. Frazer and Co.; 57 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 bales blankets, 9 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, 3 cases cigars, P. Falk and Co.; 5 cases chutney, 1 bale leather, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 150 packages tea, R. Towns and Co.; 6 quarter-casks wine, W. Wolfen and Co.; 7 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 bullocks, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 150 oars, W. R. Hill; 50 packages tea, M. Bayley.

Ocean, for S. S. Islands: 1 hogshead rum, 19 cases wine, 1 hogshead brandy, 7 packages drapery, 3 packages, J. Hinsch; 50 cases ale, 50 cases geneva, 10 cases beer, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 11 packages tobacco, G. Moss; 2 bales blankets, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 12 fowling-pieces, 2 kegs gunpowder, Vickery and Hall; 9 packages, J. M'Gregor; 18 packages oilstores, 9 packages drapery, 2 packages earthenware, 2 packages hardware, 2 packages, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 206 packages drapery, 13 cases cutlery, 4 cases boots, 36 packages hardware, 57 cases oilstores, 11 bags salt, 6 tons flour, 2 tons biscuit, 40 tuns casks, J. Lyons; and 221 packages original cargo.

Ulleoats, for Petropaulovski: 203 tons coal, Captain Potts.

L'Arche d'Alliance, for New Caledonia: 1 case cigars, 13 packages hardware, 3 hogsheads brandy, 1 package tobacco, 2 bales cotton, 40 bags rice, 12 casks beer, 30 bags bran, 10 bags biscuit, 20 boxes soap, 3106 feet battens, 7 bags potatoes, 4 packages fancy goods, 33 packages, J. Hinsch; 13 packages tobacco, 9 hogshead rum, A. E. Harper; 6 packages coffee, 32 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 7 mats sugar, 3 mats coffee, 22 bags rice, Feate and Harcourt; 1 bale cotton, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 12 cases wine, 3 boxes soap, 2 ploughs, 1 case missionary stores, 6 packages drapery, 1 package harness, 5 cases pipes, 1 cask glass, 40 bags flour, 1 keg tobacco, Jolly.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Loyalty and New Hebrides.—By the Day Spring, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hokitika.—By the Colonist, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Maryborough.—By the Tinonee (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For London.—By the Botanist, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Navigators' Islands.—By the Ocean, this day, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Black Dog, on Saturday, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, April 5: Restless, barque, 258 tons, Captain Allen, for Wide, Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay; Clarence (s.), 223 tons, Captain Milman, for Moreton Bay; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Wide Bay; Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, for Moreton Bay; Omar et Julie, barque, 287 tons, Captain Furnier, for Petropaulovski; Wild Dayrell, schooner, 180 tons, Captain Darke, for Shanghai; John Duthie, ship, 1031 tons, Captain Philips, for London; Gauntlet, ship, 713 tons, Captain Hudson, for Shanghai; Murray, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Holloway, for Greymouth; Jason, schooner, 96 tons, Captain —, for Brisbane; Lady Emma, schooner, 128 tons, Captain M'Eachern, for Launceston, via Newcastle.

The Alexandra (s.s.) left Melbourne at 3.15 p.m. on the 3rd instant, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.15 p.m. same day; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3.30 a.m. on the 4th; Cape Howe at 8.30 p.m. the same day, and arrived at Sydney Heads at 6 p.m. on the 5th. Experienced light and variable winds with fine weather throughout the passage.

The following is the cargo of the Susannah Cuthbert (s.):—1048 bags maize, 32 bales wool, 41 hides, 17 bags sugar, 35 bags cotton, and 11 boxes eggs. She crossed the Clarence bar on the 3rd instant at 10 a.m.; passed Seal Rocks at 4 p.m. on the 4th; and arrived at Sydney Heads on the 5th at 9.30 a.m. Experienced fine weather and variable winds throughout the passage.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Rangatira has been taken off the Northern line, for the purpose of being fitted with a set of new boilers, and undergoing a thorough overhaul. Her cabin accommodation will also undergo considerable alteration. The Collaroy (s.) has just received a very complete overhaul, and has been fitted with new pistons; the side valves have been faced, and the machinery subjected to a complete examination. She made a trial trip yesterday, and averaged thirteen knots per hour.

The A. S. N. Co.'s twin-screw steamer Tinonee returned yesterday from Maryborough, and her commander, Captain Hill, reports her a splendid sea boat, and all that a seaman could wish.

In the list of passengers per Swordfish, from Auckland, the name of Mrs. Jones should be Mrs. G. Shepherd.

The Samson (s.) left Taree, at 10 a.m. on the 27th ultimo; anchored at the bar at 5 p.m.; crossed at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant, and entered Sydney Heads at 9.30 a.m. on the 5th. Experienced moderate southerly winds to Port Stephens, from thence light variable. Her cargo consists of 442 bags maize, 11 bags oats, 4 bags wheat, 34 bags onions, 22 cases eggs, 54 bags oysters, 7 hides, 13 coops poultry, 1 keg butter, 3 tins honey, 1 horse, and sundries. The Jane and Oberon were lying at the bar, ready for sea.

The Lady Bowen (s.) left Brisbane on the 2nd instant at 9 p.m., and crossed the bar at 11 p.m.; passed Cape Moreton at 2 a.m. on the 3rd, Point Danger at 5 a.m., Cape Byron at 1.30 p.m.; passed Smoky Cape at 4 a.m. on the 4th, Seal Rocks at 3.40 p.m., Port Stephens at 6.30 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 3 a.m., arriving at the wharf at 4 a.m. on the 5th. Experienced light variable winds and clear weather throughout the passage.

The following is the cargo of the Comerang (s.):—30 bags oysters, 40 bags potatoes, 60 bags barley, 50 pigs, 90 kegs butter, 6 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, and sundries.

The Rose of Australia left San Francisco on the 28th January, and reports very heavy weather since crossing the Equator. She had no S.E. trades, but encountered a violent southerly gale when off Howe's Island.

The Tinonee (s.) left Maryborough on Thursday, 29th March, crossed the bar at 7.30 a.m. on 2nd April, passed Cape Moreton at 5.45 p.m. same day, the Solitaries at 8 p.m. on the 3rd, Port Stephens at 5.45 p.m. on the 4th, and arrived at the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 8 a.m. on the 5th. Experienced moderate S.E. winds and heavy sea to the Clarence, northerly winds from thence to the Brothers, and moderate southerly breezes the remainder of the passage.

The Prince Alfred (s.), left Auckland at noon on the 30th March, experienced strong north-east winds with heavy rain, and very thick weather on the New Zealand coast; rounded North Cape at noon on the 31st, and passed the Three Kings at 5.30 p.m. Fresh northerly winds with torrents of rain and a high confused sea were experienced for the two days after leaving the land, the barometer falling from 30·40 to 29·45, showing that bad weather was in the vicinity: had fine weather and light variable winds the latter part of the passage. A barque, apparently the Kate, was passed outside Tiri Tiri Island and bound to Auckland.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Hunter, from Nelson, N.Z.
April 4.—Omagh, barque, 352 tons, Hodson, from Melbourne.
April 4.—Ann Maria, brig, 256 tons, Reid, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

April 4.—Stranger, schooner, Cann, for Adelaide, with 384 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

April 4.—Hannah Broomfield, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.—Alcandra, Fanny, Abbey, from Newcastle.
March 30.—John Eyston, from Calcutta; Ceres, from Hongkong; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.
March 31.—City of Montreal, from Glasgow.
April 1.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.
April 2.—Salamander (s.), from Gladstone; Maria Father, from China; John and Mary, from Colombo; Toewan, Dundas Castle, from Calcutta; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Wellesley, for London; Wave, for Newcastle.
April 1.—Countess of Seafield, Bosphorus, Tory, for Newcastle; Nestor, for Galle; Bella Vista, Melrose, for Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

March 29.—Melrose, 286, Bedford, for Sydney, with part of cargo from Foo Chow.
March 31.—Sea Bird, 323, Best, for Sydney, with original cargo from Foo Chow; Bella Vista, 166, Johnson, for Sydney via Warrnambool.

The cutter yacht Xarifa, owned and sailed by Mr. R. Parbury, of Sydney, and which arrived in this port some three weeks ago, continues to attract considerable observation, and cruises snugly around the bay as if in search of a rival. There is no gainsaying the fact that she is a fine vessel, and the eye of a practised yachtsman would dwell on her appearance with unmixed delight, even while suggesting that she was susceptible of some fancied improvement in her construction or alteration for the better in her rig. There is no denying also that she is admirably handled, and the way in which "she walks the waters like a thing of life" shows that there is perfect accord between the Xarifa and her commander. Her masts are thought by some to be slim and slightly out of proportion for the spread of canvas she carries, but on close inspection they will be found to be strong and substantial, and equal to any strain. That the sailing qualities of the yacht are of the highest order there can be no doubt, her triumphs over everything brought against her being an unmistakable test, and that she is something more than a fair-weather sailer, and can hold her own in the heaviest gale was conclusively proved in the run round from Sydney to this port, when she encountered the brunt of the severe gales blowing off the coast early in March, and which inflicted so much damage on almost all the vessels caught in them. It is matter of surprise that the splendid waters of Port Phillip should not boast of a single vessel of the Xarifa's class.—*Argus*, April 2.

BELFAST.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.—Clutha, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Janet Steward, for Newcastle.
March 29.—Alexandra, for Sydney.
March 30.—Japan, for Newcastle.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.—John Knox, from Newcastle.
March 28.—Constance, from Newcastle.
March 29.—Hydra, from Newcastle; Waverley, from China; Revenge, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Rita, 198, Robertson, for Sydney. Passengers—Messrs. Walters, Wright, Wilson (3), Garland, Davis, Darling, Appee, Kearis, Dowell, Bowes.
March 27.—Ann Melhuish, for Newcastle.

On the arrival of the St. Kilda at Waitangi, a vessel was seen to be stranded on the beach, near the mouth of the river, which proved to be the whaling barque Catherine, of Hobart Town. She had parted from her anchors and was driven on shore, about ten days previously, during a strong westerly breeze. The master had died about a month before, and the vessel was then in charge of the chief officer: all the stores, spars, and rigging had been landed, together with about four tuns of sperm oil which had been taken about a week previous to the stranding of the vessel: she appeared to be bilged, and was full of water to her lower deck beams. An inquiry was held as to the cause of the stranding, before Captain Thomas, R.M., assisted by Captain Kennedy, of the St. Kilda, as assessor, and J. H. Campbell, Esq., JP., on the 17th instant; the decision of the court being that the vessel was lost owing to the incapability of the chief officer (he being in charge after the death of the master), caused by continual intoxication, and there being no other person on board capable of giving the necessary orders for the preservation of the vessel.—*Southern Cross*, March 29.

Arrival of the Ruse from Tahiti.—The cutter Ruse (late Will Watch), Captain Haymet, arrived in harbour yesterday from the South Sea Islands, with a cargo of fruit, after a very stormy passage. She left Tahiti on the 14th of February, calling at Savage Island and Rorotonga on the way to this port, and making Cape Brett on Sunday. Had very severe weather after leaving Rorotonga, and lost a portion of the vessel's bulwarks. Reports the arrival of the French brig Pioneer, Captain Ducatte, at Tahiti, from this port, on the 12th February after a quick run. Spoke the schooner Neva, Captain Young, from this port, in latitude 18°, longitude 158°, thirty days out. On the 18th instant, in latitude 28·39 S., longitude 178·44 E., was in company with the barque Harmon, Captain W. P. Perkins, of Sydney, with seventy passengers on board, and sold her a quantity of fruit.—*Southern Cross*, March 28.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 4.

44 packages china and glassware, 200 barrels ale, 11 packages earthenware, 6 hogsheads holloware, 44 barrels soda crystals, 28 barrels caustic soda, Mason, Brothers
703 gallons beer, 13 packages cordage, 50 tons iron, 300 cases oil stores, 22 packages boots, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
20 hogsheads beer, H. Fisher and Son
26 packages saddlery, ironmongery, &c., E. Williams and Co.
14 cases woollens, 21 cases clothing, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.
3 cases trimmings, F. Trimmings
59 packages paints, oils, &c., J. Murphy
29 packages drapery, clothing, &c., G Moore and Co.
80 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
2 cases drapery, 2 cases millinery, 1 case lace, Alcock, Brothers
31 packages drapery, F. Perks
246 bags wheat, J. Fraser and Co.
2 cases books, S. Rabone
1 case clothing, W. Drynan and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.
30 hogsheads rum, 2077 gallons beer, 400 bundles iron, 2 bundles rivets, Smith, Brothers
616 bags wheat, 125 tons potatoes, Molison and Black
7 tons 12 cwt. cordage, A. S. Webster
35 packages tobacco, 22 cases cocoa, 5 cases corn flour, 2 cases starch, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
3 packages boots, J. Lobb
56 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
100 cases galvanized iron, F. Lassetter
2 cases books, E. Rogers
1 case books, Tract Society
228 bags bark, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
4 packages stationery, W. Moffitt
12 packages clothing, 9 packages drapery, M. Alexander
1 case berlin wool, E. Davis
23 packages hardware, R. Reilly
13 packages drapery, clothing, &c., Cohen and Levy
1 case drapery, R. Gray.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Johannah Christina Isaac, Do Costa, from Rotterdam; Mary Cummins, from Columbo.
April 5.—Havilah (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

April 4.—Formosa, for Mauritius.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

April 4.—Leichardt (s.), for Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 5.—9 a.m.

Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy.
Brisbane ...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·019. Ther. 79·5.
Grafton ...	W. Fine, clear. Bar. 30·20. Ther. 71°
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine.
Armidale ...	E. Fine. Bar. 26·730. Ther. 62°
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Fine.
Singleton ...	N.W. Fine.
Newcastle ...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 30·008. Ther. 60°
South Head ...	S.W. Fine.
Sydney ...	W.N.W. Fine. Bar. 30·070.
Wollongong ...	S., light. Fine, clear.
Kiama ...	W. Fine.
Goulburn ...	W. Fine, frosty, clear. Bar. 27·964. Ther. 60·9.
Braidwood ...	W. Fine.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine, clear, warm.
Araluen ...	W. Fine.
Cooma ...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Yass ...	Calm. Fine.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Very fine.
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra ...	N.E., Fine, frosty. Bar. 25·53. Ther. 46°
Albury ...	Calm. Fine, clear, cool. Bar. 29·700. Ther. 59·6.
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	S.E. Fine, clear, cool. Bar. 29·873. Ther. 62.
Hay ...	S.W. Fine.
Bathurst ...	S.E. Fine. Bar. 27·905. Ther. 63°
Orange ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine, clear, and cool.
Young ...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis ...	N.W. Fine.
Dubbo ...	W. Fine.
Melbourne ...	S.W. Boisterous, showery. Bar. 30·206. Ther. 61°
Queenscliff ...	S.W. Showery. Bar. 30·25. Ther. 62°
Cape Schank ...	S.W. Cloudy, overcast. Bar. 29·87. Ther. 60°
Cape Otway ...	W.S.W. Cloudy, showery. Bar. 30·030. Ther. 58°
Portland ...	S. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 30·294. Ther. 62°
Guichen Bay ...	S., moderate. Cold. Bar. 30·342. Ther. 60.
Glen Innes ...	W. Cloudy.
Windsor ...	S.E. Foggy.
Maitland ...	S.W. Unsettled.
Penrith ...	Calm. Fine, clear.

3 p.m.

Grafton ...	W. Fine.
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine.
Armidale ...	S.W. Fine.
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine, and warm.
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Fine, hot.
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ...	S. Fine.
South Head ...	N.E. Fine.
Sydney ...	S.E. by S. Fine.
Wollongong ...	E., moderate. Fine.
Kiama ...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn ...	W., strong. Fine, warm.
Braidwood ...	W. Fine.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine, clear, hot.
Araluen ...	N.E. Fine.
Cooma ...	Calm. Fine.
Yass ...	N.W. Fine.
Gundagai ...	N. Fine.
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra ...	N.E. Fine.
Albury ...	W.N.W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga ...	W. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	E. Fine.
Hay ...	S.W. Fine.
Bathurst ...	S.E. Fine.
Orange ...	S. Fine.
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine.
Young ...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine.
Cassilis ...	N.W. Fine, and hot.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine.
Glen Innes ...	S.W. Fine.
Windsor ...	S.E. Fine.
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine.
Penrith ...	S.E. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and foggy.
	Noon.	S.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 3h. 50m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

April 4th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·086	67·1	79	N.W.	0·1	5	3	0	4·0
P.M. 3	·013	69·7	70	E.byN.	0·2	7	1		
„ 9	·028	65·5	84	N.E.	0·2	6	0		5·0
Mean ...	30·042	67·4	77·7		0·2	6	1·3		4·5

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·103

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum .... 75·1	Sun—maximum	122·1
	Minimum .... 60·2	Grass—minimum	56·6
	Mean .... 67·7		
	Range .... 14·9		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

April 5th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in Shade.	Minimum shade.	Rain.
Sydney ...	30·078	61·7	85	N.W.	0·1	0	75·1	56·1	0
South Head	30·151	69·9	74	S.W.	0·16	3		60·4	0
Newcastle Lighthouse	30·183	67·0	91	N.W.	1·00	1	70·8	58·2	
Armidale ...	29·982	68·5		E.	1·00	0			
Grafton* ...	30·085	70·0	83	W.	1·00	0	90·0	†	
Goulburn ...	30·107	61·6	56	W.	0·25	0	78·0	38·9	
Kiandra* ...	25·560			N.E.	4·00	3	98·5†	34·2	
Albury ...	30·237	60·7	65	Calm.	0	0		37·4	
Deniliquin ...	30·201	60·0	66	S.E.	1·00	0	75·1		0

(At 9 a.m.; For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)

* Grafton and Kiandra barometer readings are corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level.
† Doubtful. ‡ Not sent.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Monthly Abstract for March, 1866.

Temperature ...	Highest in the shade ...	89·8 on the 8th
	Lowest in the shade ...	56·1 on the 18th
	Greatest range ...	23·9 on the 8th
	Highest in the sun ...	131·9 on the 8th
	Lowest on the grass ...	49·3 on the 5th
	Mean in the shade ...	68·2
	Mean diurnal range ...	12·7
Barometer ...	Highest reading ...	30·443 on the 15th
	Lowest reading ...	29·555 on the 3rd
	Greatest diurnal range ...	0·251 on the 8th
	Mean height ...	30·164
	Mean diurnal range ...	0·068
Humidity ...	Greatest amount ...	99 on the 31st
	Least amount ...	37 on the 4th
	Mean amount ...	74·5
Elastic Force of Vapour ...	Mean amount ...	·521
Ozone ...	Mean amount ...	·54
Electricity ...	Number of days lightning ...	0
Meteors ...	Number observed ...	4
Rain ...	Greatest fall ...	0·731 on the 31st
	Number of days ...	15
	Total fall ...	2·703
Evaporation ...	Total amount ...	4·833
Cloudy Sky ...	Mean amount ...	6·5
Wind ...	Greatest pressure ...	15·0 on the 7th
	Prevailing direction ...	N.E.
Moon's Phases ...	Last quarter ...	10d. 1h. 58m. a.m.
	New moon ...	17d. 7h. 42m. a.m.
	First quarter ...	23d. 23h. 7m. p.m.
	Full moon ...	31d. 2h. 37m. p.m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1866. April		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
6	Friday	6 20	5 46	11 49	—

Moon.—New, 15d. 5h. 8m. p.m.; Full, 30d. 7h. 28m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

In the Legislative Council yesterday,

A lengthened debate took place on a motion (Mr. Deas Thomson's) for the adoption of the report of the select committee in reference to the salaries of officers of the Council.

The report of the Standing Orders Committee will be found in another column.

The Postmaster-General adjourned the House until 4 o'clock on Saturday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. Buchanan moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of bringing under notice the case of a female half-caste alleged to be the paramour of the notorious bushranger Thunderbolt, who had been illegally sentenced by the magistrates of the Stroud bench to six months' imprisonment under the provisions of the Vagrant Act, as having no visible means of support. There was apparently a suspicion on the part of the police that the prisoner was aiding and abetting the bushranger with whom she was supposed to be cohabiting, but no charge was preferred against her on this ground, for which there appeared to be no foundation, but the magistrates simply sentenced her to this preposterous term of imprisonment as a vagrant. The illegality consisted in the dealing with the prisoner as a civilised person (the Act expressly excepting aboriginals), thereby evincing a wilful and culpable ignorance of the law.

Mr. Martin promised that the case should be enquired into, and if the facts were found to be as stated, the proper remedy should be applied.

Mr. Hart and Dr. Lang united in strong condemnation of the gross illegality of the proceeding.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

Mr. Martin moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Saturday next, at 4 o'clock. It was desirable that the House should meet once more to receive a report of the results of the session. The Speaker would proceed to Picton in the forenoon of Saturday next to obtain the Governor's assent to the bills now awaiting that assent, and after the termination of the proposed sitting on that day, a proclamation would issue proroguing the Parliament.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Martin moved for leave to bring in a bill to give relief to juries in certain cases, and to prohibit new trials in cases of felony. He admitted that the course which he proposed to take was an unusual one in thus bringing forward the bill which he asked leave to introduce, but he considered that the circumstances justified the course which he proposed to take. With reference to the first point — that of allowing refreshment to jurors after their retirement to consider their verdict—attention had been called in the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in England in the case of the Queen v. Winsor, to the diversity of the practice which had prevailed in this colony for upwards of twenty-six years, of allowing such refreshment to be given, from that of the mother country, in which no such privilege was allowed by law. One of the grounds for discharging the jury in that case was that the jurors would necessarily have been locked up the whole of Sunday without meat or drink. The authority of Lord Coke showed that refreshment furnished to a juror at his own charges would not invalidate, but the Judges considered that the law ought to be settled upon the point, and that as the circuits were at hand, it was desirable that a declaration of the law should be made before Parliament separated. The object of the proposed bill was to adopt the English practice with this material exception, that the Judge should have power to order necessary refreshment after the jury had been in deliberation for six hours. As to the second point, that of prohibiting new trials in cases of felony, he desired emphatically to declare the law as it existed at present. Prior to 1848, where there had been a mistrial from any cause whatever, the prisoner had no remedy except by sufferance of the Judge, but in that year an Act was passed (which was in the following year adopted in this colony), and which gave the prisoner the right of getting the failure of justice in his case effectually remedied. The case of the Queen v. Scaife, which had been the authority relied upon for granting a new trial in a recent case in the Supreme Court, was purely exceptional, and was not an authority for departure from the well recognised principle of British law, which had only been departed from in furtherance of justice to accused persons by the Act of 1848. Steps had been taken to obtain the decision of the Privy Council on the point which had arisen in Bertrand's case as to the granting of a new trial, and the case would go home by the next mail. It was only desired to obtain from Parliament a statutory declaration of the law on both the above points for the future, and to bring that law as closely as possible in accordance with that of the mother country. He felt that he had discharged his duty in bringing this matter before the House, with whom he must leave the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the proposed measure.

Mr. Macpherson considered that the necessity for this bill had arisen from the incompetency of one of the Judges.

Mr. Brown strongly deprecated the uncalled for attack of the previous speaker upon one of the Judges. With reference to the clause of the bill which proposed to give relief to juries, he did not dissent therefrom, though he considered that the law and practice of this colony with reference to allowing refreshment to jurors, which was well known, might be left as it was at present. With reference to the second point, he should strongly oppose the bill, which proposed to deprive the Judges of the power of granting new trials, which they themselves found and declared that they possessed by the law as it now stood.

Mr. Buchanan approved of the bill.

Mr. Hay considered that the measure was precipitately introduced, and without proper time afforded for consideration, and he doubted whether any legislation was called for.

Mr. Forster considered that the measure was not judiciously introduced. He did not greatly object to the first provision of the bill, though he thought that no case had been made out for such pressing legislation. With reference to the second point, he was strongly opposed to the change in the law thereby sought to be effected. The policy of the law ought to be to ensure justice, and not to strain its powers to obtain convictions.

Mr. Martin said that, having regard to the opposition offered, and to the manifest impossibility of passing the bill this session, he should feel it his duty to withdraw it.

The motion for leave to bring in the bill was then, by permission of the House, withdrawn.

The House, at half-past 6, adjourned until 4 o'clock on Saturday last.

The escape of a great criminal does more to encourage the perpetration of crime than the punishment of many small offenders does to prevent it. The ill luck of these petty rogues falls from the popular remembrance, even if it be noticed at the time; but the splendid and successful villain is quoted with the admiration which seems to wait on good fortune undeserved. It is the business of the Legislature to leave as few *chances* of impunity as possible; to shew that the scoundrel is really a fool, and that honesty is, after all, the best policy. The legislation of many years past has tended to promote the certainty of conviction and punishment. Justice is no longer defeated by technicalities which would in former ages have been fatal to a prosecution. The aim has been to remove from our jurisprudence that appearance of *hazard*, and to render the march of the Law more majestic and sure.

Within the recollection of many the laws of England were red with blood. Life was exacted for crimes against property with a rigour which now looks like ferocity; but those who suffered formed only a proportion of those who were guilty. A flaw in an indictment, a misnomer, an erroneous description of persons, places, or things—anything was admitted to gain an acquittal. Jurors all but violated their oaths, and some Judges released the offenders on any colourable pretence. It was thus they compounded with the instincts of humanity. We probably owe to the silent and irregular relentings of those who defeated the law, its ultimate reform. But when penalties became more merciful, verdicts were more just. The Legislature reduced the *chances* of escape by lessening the grounds on which a conviction could be disturbed. We imagine at no period of British history is the probability of acquittal less than now, where there are clear evidences of guilt.

The most wonderful thing is, however, that at this date questions should arise in reference to the *mode* of conducting a criminal trial. The Judges of England have yet to decide whether deliberation upon a full stomach, and with light and fire in winter, are compatible with English law! An ingenious counsel suggests a point of law by which the Court is several days occupied, and before this is solved, the Judges themselves raise, without deciding it, another! It is now a question whether any man is legally a prisoner whose conviction came from jurors who had tasted food between the charge of a Judge and the delivery of their verdict. When this is settled, we may be quite sure that other questions will be raised by the same learned and subtle gentlemen. The only way to prevent this interruption of the due course of law is to declare all such objections inoperative, and to allow no motion to prevail unless where a real injury has been done. We, however, are deeply impressed with the difficulty and danger of drawing the line by any general enactment. It may be a sound opinion that a criminal, fully capable of consent to any unusual method of conducting his trial, has no equitable right to impeach it after his conviction; and yet admitting read evidence in questions of life and death may, where ignorant and unassisted persons are concerned, expose them to great peril. To establish, therefore, this practice by law might constitute a most serious departure from the elementary principles of criminal jurisprudence. It may be right to prevent a murderess being saved from merited doom if judgment should be *recorded* after the clock strikes twelve on Saturday night because a judicial proceeding is illegal *after* that hour; but we apprehend it would be very dangerous to confirm by law the practice of taking the evidence of an accomplice *still liable to capital conviction*, and therefore tempted to earn the consideration of the Crown in return for "helping to hang" a confederate. The distinction between the toleration of mere whimsical objections and those founded on the essential and eternal principles of jurisprudence must surely be carefully observed.

When flagrant examples of the failure of justice occur there is always an outcry against prosecutors, judges, or juries. We cannot deny that there is sometimes a clear justification of these complaints, but then can we ever hope that such miscarriage will be unknown. To give an absolute discretion to Courts, so as to relieve them from all rule,—would this be safer than to insist on conditions, which may, indeed, if neglected, occasion the discharge of a criminal? We are often little satisfied with our juries. They often want ability, and sometimes the inclination to do right, but should we wish to put in their place any one Caste or Class or Profession? Should we be safer with jurors like military men, who are trained not to deliberate but to strike. The horrid spectacle exhibited at the mock trial of Mr. Gordon; his three subaltern Judges; their *hearsay* evidence; their witnesses—some *absent*, or just dressed out for the gallows—shows what kind of justice we might expect from men who take possession of a British subject with the one idea that it was for the good *of the service* that he should be hanged. We fear that no man can be safely trusted with the life of his neighbour who has the notion that the law is bosh, and who comforts himself with the saying that if the accused be not guilty of the crime for which he suffers, nevertheless he is a great criminal. Monstrous as are sometimes the verdicts of civilians—men taken from the bulk of the people—they are generally tender of human life, and patient of legal investigation. The constitutional authority of the Judges is necessarily large, and we hope that no fear of the "substantial-justice"-men will ever induce them to set up "common sense" as the standard of Courts. "Common sense," indeed!—it has ever been "hosanna" one day, and "crucify" the next. We had better take the law of Moses than a rule of "substantial justice" which is to be stretched according to the passions of the hour, or the notions of right which may for the moment prevail. The precedents of that hasty and angry vengeance which may sometimes reach a wicked man, and disregard the law which is on his side, through some error or inadvertence, will build up in time a scaffold on which may be shed the blood of the martyr and saint. Let us amend the law with reserve and hesitation; but let us never set it at naught. It is all that remains as our refuge and shield.

The rise in the price of money, and the consequent fall in the value of all colonial securities, our own amongst the number, is very largely due to the American war. In these days of world-wide trade no country is isolated. No country can retain for itself the whole benefit of its prosperity, no country can escape the effects of great calamities that fall upon others. The protective tariffs that still restrict the natural course of trade to some extent check this intercommunion in benefit and disaster, and the gradual increase in free trade will augment it. But it already exists wherever there is trade, and it arises out of the very essence of commercial transactions which are interchanges for mutual accommodation.

The Americans have had to pay heavily for the extinction of slavery. The Northern national debt is not less than £600,000,000. The States' debts add very considerably to this amount. The Confederate debt, although repudiated, was none the less contracted, and has been virtually paid by the unfortunate holders of the stock. And the private losses by the desolation caused by ravaging armies have never been calculated, and perhaps never can be with any approach to accuracy. The sum of £1,000,000,000 probably does not at all overstate the gross expenditure in the war, leaving altogether out of account the nominal loss in the extinction of slave property.

The greater part of this expenditure is loss. Most war expenditure is so. It is not, of course, all loss. A great deal of the money goes in developing all those industries that are needed for the support of armies and navies. The war expenditure has acted as a kind of bounty upon agricultural industry and upon many forms of manufacturing industry. And although this bounty has been largely neutralised by the great rise in the value of labour, and the consequent cost of production, it has not been wholly so. There remains a residuum of profit which will not wholly disappear, even after the collapse caused by the contraction of the public expenditure, and the cessation of the artificial prosperity that was dependent on it.

Still, though the whole of the war expenditure is not loss, the greater part of it is. War is essentially a wasteful process, and by no possible contrivance can it be made otherwise. Able-bodied men are taken away from productive employment and employed in what, economically considered, is worse than idleness—in destructive operations. The rival armies destroy each other as far as they can, and destroy valuable property of various kinds. However just and inevitable a war may be, it is an impoverishing process, and it cannot possibly be otherwise. It makes a sweep of the accumulations of previous industry, and leaves a vacuum for subsequent industry to fill up again.

America has been at war for four years, and at war on a larger and more expensive scale than the world had ever before witnessed. The impoverishment is proportioned to the grandeur of the scale on which the war has been carried on. But though the Americans have been great losers, they do not bear the whole of the loss themselves. Part of it gets distributed over the world. The loss of wealth has not only been a national loss, it has been a world-wide loss. Everyone that wears a cotton shirt or smokes tobacco has been already taxed to pay part of the expense of the Virginian campaigns and Sherman's grand march. Some of the increased price paid for products usually grown in America has gone to add to the profits of producers elsewhere, but some has gone by a circuitous process into the American treasury. What America had to sell of these articles has been sold for a higher price, and of the puachase money given for it a part has been intercepted by the belligerent Governments. In the case of the cotton claimed by the Southern Government, and of that confiscated by the North, the process was simple and direct and easily traced. But where the Government did not directly possess itself of the commodities, it possessed itself of part of the profits of those who did.

In order to fill the void created by the war America is now absorbing rapidly from the outer world the commodities and the money that it requires. In its need it is paying highly for both commodities and money. This naturally makes speculation active. The shipments from England to America since the war closed have been great indeed—so great as to have drawn special attention of the monetary autho[rities]. But the transactions are not for cash, they [are] on credit or are speculative. The ... borrow in England, and the great demand ... have established for discounts has raised ... rate. For railways, and other works ... America is drawing very largely on the po[ckets] of English investors, and promising very ... rates of interest. But very little gold is ... by the steamers from New York to Liverp[ool]. The Americans are paying in commodities ... far as they can, and for the rest they ... promises to pay. The soundness of this large ... has been much discussed by the English journ[als]. If it is really a safe trade, the credit given ... be a mutual benefit both to buyer and seller, ... will supply the place of capital. If it sh[ould] prove an unsafe business, and the Americ[ans] should be unable to pay for what they ... buying and borrowing, and unable to buy ... price that leaves a profit the cargoes that ... sent to them on speculation, then there will ... a great financial crash and tremendous lo[ss] will be incurred on the English side. ... whatever doubt may hang over this point, th[ere] can be none as to the great hunger that ex[ists] in America for money, and for the commodi[ties] that represent money, nor any doubt as to ... eagerness with which commercial and finan[cial] speculators in England are meeting this crav[ing], hoping to realise large gains thereby.

Our share in these monetary transacti[ons] consists in having to pay a higher interest [for] the money we want to borrow, or, which co[mes] to the same thing, in having to sell our deb[en]tures at a lower price than formerly. O[ur] Victorian neighbours were more fortuna[te]. They borrowed for their railways at a ti[me] when money was somewhat cheaper. ... those who bought the debentures have had ... submit to a depreciation in the nominal va[lue] of their investments.

It is impossible for anyone to borrow now ... the rates of a few years ago. The raven[ous] demand of America takes precedence of oth[er] claims. As the competition for money h[as] increased, we ought to have put ourselves i[n a] better position for borrowing, so far as it w[as] in our power, to substantiate our credit. U[n]fortunately we have done the opposite, and ha[ve] aggravated by our own folly the difficulties w[ith] which, in any case, we should have had to co[n]tend.

How long the present great demand f[or] money and the high rate of discount will la[st] is impossible to conjecture. Some predict ... speedy crash and reaction, others think th[e] change will come tardily, and others think th[e] money has acquired permanently a high[er] value. The very best authorities seem to b[e] the most cautious in hazarding an opinion.

Ministerial Dinner.—The Ministry entertained ... members of both Houses of Parliament, at dinner, in ... Parliamentary Refreshment Room, yesterday evening. The attendance was very numerous, and included nearly all ... members of Parliament who are now in town. The chair was occupied by the Hon. James Martin, Premier ... Attorney-General, and the vice-chair by the Hon. ... Parkes, Colonial Secretary. After doing justice to the dinner, which was served in Mr. Dettman's best style, ... included all the delicacies of the season, a number of toasts were proposed and responded to. In addition to the usual loyal toasts, the following were given:—"Mr. Martin," "Mr. Cowper," the "President of the Legislative Council," the "Speaker of the Legislative Assembly," and the "Press." ... Speakers." A most agreeable evening was spent, and the party broke up at about 11 o'clock.

Embossed Glass.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of inspecting some embossed glass which has been executed by Mr. John Goode, of Castlereagh-street, for windows and doors of Mr. Thomas Holt's mansion at the Warren, Cook's River. The work consists of:—Two front door lights, ornamental scroll work, with Mr. Holt's crest in centre; two front door side lights—scroll work, with the letters "T. H." in the centre; stair window—scroll work, with Australian coat-of-arms in the centre; stair window—scroll work, with groups of game and deer in centre. The work, which presents a very beautiful and delicate appearance, has been ably executed, and displays great artistic talent on the part of Mr. Goode, and proves him to be evidently a master of his art.

The Felons' Apprehension Act.—In reply to several correspondents respecting the above-named Act expiring on the 8th instant, we may state that the 8th clause cites, "This Act shall continue in force for the period of one year only, from the date of its passing, and afterwards, unless Parliament be sitting when that term expires, for two calendar months after the commencement of the then next session." Consequently, as Parliament will be prorogued this week, the Act will continue for two months after the commencement of the next session. So that it will remain in force during the recess, and its renewal will be for consideration next session.

No. 4 Company S. B. V. R.—The members of No. 4 Company assembled at the Volunteer Rifle Range, yesterday afternoon, to compete for a prize, presented by the officers. The conditions were, that the prize should be won three times consecutively, or four times in all. The weather was dull, with the wind across the range, which accounts for the rather indifferent shooting. Mr. Ormsby was the winner, having been successful on four occasions, Mr. Vaughan second, he having tied Mr. Ormsby; they shot off at 600 yards, Mr. Ormsby scoring an outer, Mr. Vaughan a ricochet. The following are the scores:—

Colour-sergeant Prince ...	29	Private Vaughan ...	[illegible]
Sergeant Cracknell ...	32	Ormsby ...	[illegible]
Corporal Davidson ...	21	M'Phail ...	[illegible]
Private Osman ...	29		

Homebush Races.—The prizes won at the late meeting at Homebush were paid over at Tattersall's, yesterday evening. The following were the winners:—Mr. Baldwin, £182 10s.; Mr. Tait, £130 5s.; Mr. Town, £90; Mr. Pollock, £92 5s.; Mr. Jubb, £64 10s.; Mr. Ivory, £... 15s.; Mr. Chaafe, £68 15s.; and Mr. Seath, £38 10s. The general settling on the races took place afterwards, and went off very satisfactorily.

Fires near Albury.—The *Albury Banner* says:—On Tuesday morning, a fire, involving the destruction of a large amount of property, was discovered to be burning in the barn of Mr. Valentine Kolb, on the Cemetery Road. The building, with all its contents, was destroyed, it being impossible to check the progress of the fire. The loss is estimated at fully £800.—On Wednesday morning a very serious fire occurred on the farm of Mr. Bernard Brady, a free selector at Splitter's-hill, about five miles out of Albury. About 7 o'clock in the morning Mr. Brady noticed a small fire in one of the sheds, and in a few minutes the barn and outbuildings were in flames. All that could be done was useless, and everything was consumed, including 468 bushels of wheat, 170 bushels seed oats, 70 bushels of maize, seven sets of harness, and all the farming tools and implements. The horses were got out with great difficulty, a man endangering his life in helping to do so, and being much burned. A Chinaman, living on the place, rendered great assistance, and actually had his hair burned before he would desist. Mr. Brady has been on the land nearly three years, being one of the early selectors, and bears a good character. He was getting his farm in good order, and was looked upon as a thriving man, but the loss he has suffered, estimated at £650, has utterly ruined him, he not being insured for a penny.

The Funeral of Colonel James Glencairn Burns.—The *Dumfries Courier*, in recording the proceedings at the interment of the eldest son of the Ayrshire Bard, mentions a fact full of interest, namely—that of the gentlemen assisting at Colonel Burns' funeral six had also been present at his father's burial seventy-two years before.

The Governor of Victoria.—On the subject of the rumoured recall of Sir Charles Darling, we find the following in the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 27th ultimo:—"We gather from a private letter received in Hobart Town yesterday, that his Excellency has been informed by the home authorities that, so soon as he has earned his pension, which, it is added, will be in about another month, his services will be dispensed with. Apart from this, the long stay of Sir Richard Macdonnell in London, after his appointment to Hong Kong, and whilst actually on his way thither, lends countenance to the belief that he is to be Sir Charles Darling's successor. In any case, Sir Charles Darling's power to work further mischief must be nearly at an end."

The cargo of barley, wheat, and flour ex Albert, from San Francisco, will be sold by auction this day, Friday, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, 362, George-street.—Adv.

Boots and Shoes.—We wish to draw the attention of the trade to Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.'s sale of new, seasonable, and fashionable boots and shoes, just landed ex Strathnaver and Owari. The sale will commence punctually at half-past 11, and will be as usual, without the slightest reserve.—Adv.

Timber.—A sale of hardwood timber, palings, and battens will be held by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., on Market Wharf, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct special attention to their sale, this day, of gunsmiths' materials, ammunition, shop fixtures, glass cases, &c., at Cannon House, King-street, by order of Mr. W. T. Whitfield.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Chilian Flour.—We are requested to remind millers, bakers, flour dealers, and others of the sale, by Mr. Dean, this afternoon, at Moore's Wharf, of the damaged portion of the cargo of flour ex Herald of Light.—See advertisements.—Adv.

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THE BETHEL TEMPERANCE AID SOCIETY.—A very flattering address was presented last evening, at the Mariners' Church, to Mr. Adam Howitt, the vice-president of the Bethel Christian Temperance Aid Society, in acknowledgment of the very valuable services he has rendered to the cause of temperance for the last two years and a half at this church. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John Reid, the president, and the meeting, a very numerous one, was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Humphreys and Ridley, and by Mr. Holdsworth, each gentleman speaking in glowing terms of the aid rendered to temperance associations in this city by Mr. Howitt, who, in his reply, stated that a great deal of the success attending the Bethel Society was to be attributed to the able co-operation of Mrs. Reid. The proceedings were agreeably enlivened by several pieces of music which were very creditably performed.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FROM NEW ZEALAND.—From Mr. Amphlett, R.N., a passenger by the steamer Prince Alfred, we learn that the New Zealand troops have been called home and that a regiment will leave every two months. The 14th Regiment will, however, remain in Australia. Mr. Amphlett has come here for the purpose of procuring vessels for the above service.

OLIVER CROMWELL.—At a meeting of the Pitt-street Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, held in the Congregational Schoolroom last evening, Mr. Woodward read an essay on "Oliver Cromwell." The Rev. John Graham occupied the chair. There was a very good attendance. Mr. Woodward adopted Thomas Carlyle's views of the character of Cromwell, to which exception was taken by one or two of the members present. A vote of thanks was accorded to the essayist, and the proceedings terminated about 10 o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Watson's Bay Hotel, Watson's Bay, on Wednesday last, respecting the death of an infant named William Joseph Farrell, four months old, the illegitimate child of a young woman named Julia Farrell. The mother, owing to an injury she received in her breast, was unable herself to nurse the child, which had been very delicate from its birth; on Monday last he was seized with convulsions, and died on Tuesday morning. Dr. Shaw made a post mortem examination of the body, and found a great enlargement of the mesenteric glands, preventing the proper digestion of food, to which he ascribed the cause of death; in answer to the Coroner, he said he was of opinion that had the child received the proper nourishment from the mother the enlargement of the mesenteric glands would not have taken place, and the child's life most probably would have been saved. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."

INQUEST.—The City Coroner will, this morning, hold an inquest at the North Shore, on the body of William Hedge, an illegitimate child, aged seven months.

THE CATTLE CABBAGE.—Among the experiments we should wish our farming friends to undertake is the cultivation of large areas of cabbages for cattle, sheep, and pigs. We can scarcely call the growing of cabbages an experiment, and still it is one, in untried localities. The oleaginous nature of the cabbage and its allies, turnip, rape, kohlrabi, and kale, forms a source of great fertility to the soil, when these crops are consumed upon the farm. Much will depend upon the suitability of the locality for the cultivation of the cabbage. The cool soils and climates of Gipps Land, the Western district, and including much of Tasmania and New Zealand, are eminently adapted to the cabbage or brassica family. New soils, well treated with guano and bone-dust, to which may be added two or three hundredweight of common salt per acre, would give enormous crops. Everyone knows, or ought to know, that the cabbage is particularly fond of soils on which the operation of paring and burning has taken place. The writer of this has grown the finest of crops upon a light loam of a moist nature, the surface of which was covered in its wild state with rough grass and scrub, the burning of which gave a famous dressing of ashes to the whole of the land. In planting the ground, holes were made by taking out a spadeful of soil where it was intended a plant should stand, that is, about two feet apart each way. Into each hole about two pints of liquid were poured, composed of about one pound of Peruvian guano to two gallons of water, well stirred up, and about a handful of bone-dust. I may say of the cabbage crop, they were cabbages as solid (nearly) as a cannon ball; and they weighed, on an average, about eight pounds. A couple of hoeings was all the cultivation given, the crop being ready for use in three months. The nutritive value of the cabbage ranks high; and for milch cows no more profitable food can be named; cabbages do not affect the taste of the milk as do turnips. The autumn and spring months are the usual time of planting; strong plants raised in December, January, and February are planted out up to the end of April. Spring crops of cabbages are raised from plants sown in June, July, and August. A mode often very successful is to sow the seed in drills, where the cabbages are to remain, a liberal supply of bone-dust being cast along the bottom of the drills. Some cultivators have used phosphatic guano with good results. Care must be taken in using the Peruvian guano in a dry state, as it burns or destroys the vegetating power of seeds if in contact with them. Top-dressing the growing crop in showery weather with Peruvian guano forwards it much, from the highly forcing power of the ammoniacal properties of this manure. The blight (*Aphis brassica*) is encouraged by the use of farmyard dung. In a rotation of crops, potatoes may be manured with farmyard dung, and cabbages planted on the land the following year. Some cabbage-growers have tried growing cabbages on the same land for three or four years in succession, using bone-dust and guano only, but they found out their mistake. The land required an alternation of other crops to which manure could be applied. Nightsoil and the offal from the slaughter-house have been applied to the cabbage crop in numberless instances, and these manures are A1. The cabbage is a gross feeder, a regular gourmand; the soil cannot be too rich or too deep. The sorts to make choice of are, in the first place, the drumhead, Scotch, or cattle cabbage, then the thousand-headed. Flat Dutch is a useful winter cabbage. Of early sorts, the most profitable are the Paragon, a very early large hearting kind, the Battersea, and for a summer cabbage the St. John's Day. The Brompton is also a good summer cabbage. These can be planted at eighteen inches apart upon rich moist soils. Planting Cabbages by the Plough.—Having the land in first-rate condition—loose and rich—proceed by opening a furrow for the first row of cabbages by taking a depth of about three or four inches; plough the soil up to the plants, which are placed at suitable distances by workmen. In every third furrow place a line of cabbages, or if the kind is a small hearting cabbage, as the early York, they may be planted along every second furrow. When sufficiently advanced, they may be cultivated by running the horse-hoe in the intervals between the rows.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—As might be expected from the excellence of the bill, there was a fine house last night to witness Lucia di Lammermoor and Elisir d'Amore, the former of which is well-known to the opera-loving public as based on Sir Walter Scott's fine novel, the Bride of Lammermoor, all the finest dramatic situations of which are incorporated in Donizetti's work. The character of Lucia is one to do justice to which calls for the efforts of high art, both in acting and singing; and few, if any, connected with the lyric drama could present such a picture of the character as the genius of Madame Escott presented last evening, and yet throughout the entire opera there was not a single encore. Not that the audience would not willingly have demanded it, but the principals, Edgardo and Lucia, wrought out the details of the characters with such intense reality that it was felt unfair to overtax them, and although at times there was a marked disposition to break in upon the orchestration, the demonstrations of satisfaction were restrained until the close of the acts, and then were unmistakably displayed. The sestette and concerted piece at the close of the second act were particularly brilliant, and it was not until all the principals reappeared that the applause ceased. Madame Escott sang deliciously her portion of the third act. Mr. Squires, too, sang very sweetly the famous Fra Poca. Mr. Baker sustained with much merit the character of Arthur, Mr. Wharton that of Enrico, and Mr. Kitts that of Raimondo. If the latter would only get rid of a little of the stiffness which characterises his acting, he would much improve his position in public favour. The orchestra, under Mr. Loder's direction, was almost as perfect as practice could make them, and, although once or twice a defect noticed a few days since was apparent, there was generally a proper regard for that light and shade of which music is as telling an exponent as is the painter's brush. Madame Durand, Mrs. King, Messrs. Beaumont, Richardson, and F. Lyster, appeared in the second opera, which formed so marked a contrast to its predecessor that they were very unlike the emanations of the same brain. Mr. Beaumont, as Nemerino, sang most effectively, and acted with spirit, and Miss Durand was a charming Adina. The other *rôles* were also creditably maintained. "Faust" is announced for to-night, and M. Gounod's *chef d'œuvre* has so many admirers in Sydney that it is certain to be a great attraction.

SPORTING.—MATCH FOR £200.—On Monday next the thoroughbreds Pitsford and Abdallah are to contest for premiership over the Bobundra course, three miles, weight for age; the amount of stake being £100 a-side. Pitsford is the favourite, although some doubt is entertained as to whether he has quite recovered the use of his legs since going lame at Cooma annual races when running for the Publicans' Purse. The race is to start between 12 and 1 on Monday.—*Monaro Mercury*.

A PETROLEUM SPRING IN NEW PLYMOUTH, N. Z.—The *Nelson Colonist* of 23rd ultimo says:—Some months ago we noticed the fact supplied by a private correspondent, that some enterprising men had joined together for the purpose of boring for petroleum at the Sugar Loaves. We now have information that the oil has been reached, and forty gallons have been secured. The six men have, a correspondent says, sunk a shaft sixty feet deep and have stopped, fearing that the oil, which they believe to be in large quantity below the crust of rock on which they now are, might come out in too great quantity, and they therefore were about to bore on the 20th, when the correspondent was writing. It appears that the agent for a Melbourne firm offered the successful prospectors £10,000 for their interest in the concern, which was refused. [A sample of the oil, just as it came from the rock, has been left at the *Herald* office, where it may be seen by parties curious in such matters.—*Ed. S. M. H.*]

The demand for land in the neighbourhood of Dalby is something extraordinary. Lots that were vainly offered a few weeks since at sums varying from £10 to £40 are now eagerly sought after at advanced rates. One freeholder who a few years since purchased an allotment in Drayton-street, of half an acre, at a Government land sale, for £10, is represented to have refused £400. This demand is not confined to land in the town, but the country land—suitable for farms—has also received considerable attention.—*Dalby Herald*, March 28.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Thursday evening.

His Excellency the Governor started for Sydney at 10 o'clock this morning.

BATHURST.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The bushranger, who during the last three weeks has committed a series of depredations around Bathurst, was cleverly captured on Tuesday afternoon by sergeant Grainger and constable Carroll, on the Carcoar Road, near the Half-way House. He was armed with two or three loaded revolvers, and wore a huge false beard. He is a fine stalwart young fellow, of five-and-twenty; he will be taken before the Police Magistrate to-morrow morning. This clears up, to the great credit of the police, every case of bushranging or robbery that has been reported in the Western district.

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Drought is much felt all over the country. Friday, the 13th, has been set apart as a day of humiliation.

Business is dull. Maize and hay are lighter.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Mr. M'Culloch moved the adjournment of the Assembly till Wednesday next, and announced that in the meantime the Parliament would be prorogued and summoned again, so that a Tariff Bill may be introduced on that day.

Mr. George will be liberated without payment of fees as soon as the prorogation of Paliament is *Gazetted*.

Mr. Tucker's speech on Mr. George's case last night is reported *verbatim* in the *Argus* of this morning, as a specimen of the style of Parliamentary oratory hitherto neglected by the Press.

The Warrior, from Calcutta, brings four deer, one antelope, one tiger-cat, and a number of rabbits.

Kelly, the jockey who was thrown from his horse at Ballarat, was so severely hurt that he is not expected to recover.

It is rumoured that there are dissensions prevailing in the Cabinet. Mr. M'Culloch, it is stated, desires to separate the Tariff from the Gold Duty Bill, but Mr. Higinbotham will not yield.

About ten thousand shares in the Commercial Bank have been applied for.

Breadstuffs continue unsettled. Holders of South Australian wheat ask 7s.; Chilian is quoted at 6s. Duffield's flour brought £17 15s., in small lots; Victorian, £15 15s. Oats are not so firm; sales have been made at 5s. to 5s. 4½d. At sales new maize realised 6s. 3d., and old 6s. 5d.; 2000 bushels of Adelaide bran have been sold at 1s. 9d.; malt, 15s. 9d. to 16s.; candles are in request, as stocks are short, 1500 boxes to hand sold yesterday at 13½d. for full weights, and 10½d. for light; Burke's bottled stout sold for 11s. 6d.; hams and bacon, to arrive, 1s. 6½d.

SAILED.—Wonga Wonga (s.), and You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday evening.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

ENTRIES FOR ADELAIDE CUP.—Seagull, Ebor, First Flight, Tim Whiffler, Miss Fisher, Panic, Cowra.

ENTRANCES FOR THE ST. LEGER.—Smuggler, Tim Whiffler, Miss Fisher, Midnight, and Cowra.

HANDICAP.—Corsair, Crusader, Vivid, Cupbearer, Stag, Cedric, and Cowra.

A trotting match is to come off on the last day for £25, welter weights, 3-mile heats, in or out of harness.

BETTING.—200 to 20 against Cowra, 50 to 25 against Panic.

The Government land sale, to-day, realised £8000.

The skeleton of a man, with a gun, shot-belt, &c., was found at Kangaroo Island. It had evidently been there for many years, and is supposed to be that of Dr. Glaton, of the ship Africaine, which touched there in 1836.

No business doing to-day. Wheat is offering at 7s., but there are no buyers, millers only offering 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. Flour is nominally quoted at £16 to £18.

ARRIVED.—Benevu, from London.

CAPTURE OF WARD, THE BUSHRANGER, AND PURSUIT OF THUNDERBOLT.

THE *Maitland Mercury's* Stroud correspondent writes, under date 31st ultimo:—

On Friday last, sergeant Finlay, with sergeant Kerrigan and constable Sculley, of Maitland, arrived, bringing with them Mrs. Thunderbolt and one child, and safely lodged her in the lockup here. It appears that Thunderbolt made his escape two days previous to the arrival of the Stroud and Maitland police at the camp. The Manning police came upon him in the very act of skinning a bullock. The moment he espied the police he made off to the camp, where he leaves the horse he was riding and takes another, a fine racehorse, I believe. He was closely pursued by one of the police (Buckley) and a black tracker. When within a short distance of him the horse Buckley was riding fell in jumping a log, and hurt his rider much, but still he followed on; the black tracker, when Buckley's horse fell, pushed up close upon him, but was afraid, and turned back, stating that he thought he was going to shoot. These two were still on the track when the other police left. His revolver has been picked up, which he threw away during the chase, and three horses also taken at the camp; among these is the one he first rode when the police came upon him. Mrs. Thunderbolt was taken at Pignaum Barney, with three children, but got away at Mr. Hooke's station, where she was left while the police went out again in search of Thunderbolt; she was retaken by sergeant Kerrigan, and brought on here. This morning she was tried under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol. The other two children, with the informer, arrived to-day in charge of troopers Cleary and Underwood, and two of the horses—one having cut himself very much, was left at Mr. Gerton's station. We have not ascertained as yet what they intend doing with the informer.

It is not quite true as regards Thunderbolt being crippled. He can mount his horse well, and ride like the wind. At the same time, he may be hurt in the leg and back; but it does in no way incapacitate him.

Mrs. Thunderbolt, at her trial, acknowledged to her killing cattle in the manner described, but not as to her going about in men's costume.

The Gloucester correspondent of the same paper says:—The police have passed through this place en route for Stroud, without their prize—Ward. It appears that he has again escaped the vigilance of our mounted force, who came upon the camp and succeeded in arresting his *chere ami*, who has been duly escorted to Stroud upon some charge—not at present transpired. Ward was wary, and galloped out of sight "in no time." I have not heard if the police followed or not. The country around is very intricate, and they might have been lost. It has been reported that the police found arms in the camp, but I have not gleaned the full particulars at present.

The *Manning River News*, of 31st ultimo, is informed that the police party, headed by Mr. Garvin, came upon Ward suddenly and unexpectedly a few days since. At the time he was sighted the captain was in his camp preparing to make a start. He discovered the police before the latter saw him, and in an instant leaped upon a horse and fled. The police pursued, and rapidly gained upon the fugitive. When within a very short distance he was hailed and commanded to stand, but he paid no attention to the summons. At this moment, and just as the constable was about to fire, his horse made a false step and fell, rolling over the rider, who held a cocked weapon in his hand. This produced some delay, and Ward made the best use of it. He was never seen afterwards. Returning to the camp, Ward's companion, a yellow girl, with her three children, was brought in, with three horses, a revolver, and some other articles. The girl and the children were left at Mr. Hooke's station, and the horses and revolver were brought to Taree. We are told that a constable and the black tracker are left to watch the movements of the girl, who would no doubt go in search of her paramour, or husband, as she called him; and it was hoped that in this manner the police might again come up with him. We may mention that the girl was clothed completely in men's apparel, and rode as men usually do. One of her children, about six years of age, is also described as a good rider. The police from Dungog are understood to be likewise in search of Thunderbolt, who is now somewhere in the mountains between Gloucester and New England. From the girl's statements, it would appear that he has a plant of arms, &c., which has not yet been discovered.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.—Eli Sykes, who was sentenced at the Leeds assizes for the murder of a young woman and her mother, at Batley, died in the prison on Saturday night, from the effects of injuries he sustained by throwing himself from one of the galleries in the gaol into the paved corridor beneath.—*European Times*, January 26th.

LAW

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

MULLINS V. KEMP.

In this action, plaintiff (James Mullins, auctioneer, Pitt-street) sued the defendant (James Ruthven Kemp, M.L.A.), as the surety of a Miss Frances Browne, who, in February, 1864, bought furniture of the firm of Alexander Moore and Co. to the amount of £200. The plaint also contained a count for goods sold and delivered. The defence relied on was the Statute of Frauds.

Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Dawson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Levey, for the defendant.

From the evidence called for the plaintiff, it appeared that in February, 1864, Charles Browne (defendant's father-in-law), who was then insolvent, went to Moore and Co.'s (of which firm plaintiff was a partner) to purchase a quantity of furniture for the Steyne Hotel, at Manly Beach, to be kept by his daughter, Miss Frances Browne. Goods to the value of £200 were selected, and entered in the day-book to the account of Miss Browne. The shopman did not know what were the terms of the sale, the transaction having been negotiated with the plaintiff. The sale was effected on the 19th of February, and on the following day plaintiff's salesman called on Kemp and got £100, for which he gave a receipt. The receipt—the terms of which were filled up by Kemp—stated that the amount was paid "on account of goods purchased by Miss Browne." Plaintiff was not examined, and the evidence of the terms of the sale consisted of admissions made by Kemp at a trial in the Supreme Court on the 4th of November, 1864. In that action Mullins sued Miss Browne for the balance due after deducting the £100 paid by Kemp, and he obtained a verdict. Some points, however, taken by defendant's counsel were reserved, and the judgment was set aside by the full Court. It appeared that Miss Browne had undertaken to give the plaintiff a bill of sale over the furniture to cover the balance; the bill of sale was prepared, but she had neglected or refused to execute it, and Mr. Salomons alleged that the judgment of the Court had been set aside on the ground that the action—which was for goods sold and delivered—should have been a special action for not giving the bill of sale—the action for goods sold and delivered not being tenable until the credit had expired. The payments under the bill of sale were to have been at six, nine, and twelve months, and that period had not elapsed when the action against Miss Browne was begun. Mr. Dawson, however, stated that he thought the judgment was set aside through his Honor the Chief Justice, who heard the case, having omitted to take a note of evidence given by Mullins to the effect that he agreed to give credit solely on the ground that the bill of sale should be executed, and that in the event of the bill of sale not being executed there should be no credit. Plaintiff persevered in a motion for new trial on the ground, as plaintiff's attorney stated, that they hoped the furniture would be available to satisfy their claim, but instead of that he believed "that Mr. Kemp had pocketed it." The point chiefly relied upon by the plaintiff was the guarantee alleged to have been given by the defendant that he would be responsible for the payment of the balance, and this part of the case mainly rested on evidence given by persons who were present at the trial referred to. Mr. Baker, a salesman in the employment of the plaintiff, deposed that he believed he heard defendant swear in the Supreme Court that he (Kemp) would have to pay for the goods by instalments, according to some contract or agreement. Thomas Hughes, managing clerk to Mr. Dawson, deposed that he was in the Supreme Court when the present defendant was examined as a witness, and heard him give evidence. He heard defendant say that on plaintiff sending to his house, next day, he could have £100 on account, and that he was to have had six, nine, and twelve months for the payment of the balance. He denied any agreement to give a bill of sale as a term of the contract. Kemp stated that he was the person who was to pay, and also that he had tendered the first instalment to the plaintiff; he said that he was the person who made the contract, and that he was the person who would pay; Kemp admitted that, amongst other things, he had got the bill of sale over this furniture. John Dawson deposed that he was the solicitor for Mullins in the action against Miss Browne; he did not recollect anything which took place at the trial other than the general statement by Kemp that he was to pay the money; he took a note of Kemp's evidence, which, with the permission of the Court, he read; it was as follows: "He (Kemp) remembered being at Moore's between the 12th and 20th February, and that Browne had bought furniture; Mullins said I should like it (the sale) to be for cash; and I (Kemp) said I will give you half cash, and will go you security for six, nine, and twelve months; I said also it must not exceed £200, Browne will pay me and I will pay you; Mullins was willing to let him (Browne) have £200-worth, without any cash, if he would give a bill of sale. Nothing more than that passed between us. I paid £100. Nothing passed between us afterwards about the bill of sale, or otherwise, until the third instalment came due. I said, 'You (Mullins) know what the bargain was;' and he said, 'I cannot take the third instalment.' He followed me, and said, 'Kemp, I will take the money if Dawson will let me.' I saw Mr. Mullins afterwards near the Court-house, and he said he would take the money if I would pay the costs. The goods were given on my personal security only." On cross-examination, Kemp said, "I was to pay by six, nine, and twelve months. I offered to give promissory notes for it, but Mullins said it did not matter. It was concluded that day." The witness further deposed, that Kemp came to him in the street, and said, "I am ready to pay the amount of this third instalment," meaning that supposed to be represented in the promissory notes. Witness said, "All right; there will be the costs, you know." The action had then been commenced. Kemp said, "I am not going to pay the costs; besides, instead of paying your costs you will have to pay mine." Witness left the Supreme Court after hearing Kemp's evidence, under the impression that he was the man who had to pay the money. Kemp swore that it was he who made the contract, and that it was he who had to pay. Mullins, in his examination, stated that he made the contract with Browne in the first instance; and witness believed that he said when Kemp made his appearance some new terms were proposed and adopted.

The evidence, of which the above is an abstract, was taken at the sittings of the Court in February. When the case was called on yesterday, Mr. Butler was not present, he being engaged as Crown Prosecutor in another Court. Defendant's attorney objected to the postponement of the case. No evidence was called for the defence, but Mr. Salomons briefly addressed the Court on behalf of the interests of his client. He pointed out that the goods had been sold and delivered to Miss Browne, and contended that the defendant was not liable.

HIS HONOR said that he was of opinion that there was really no cause of action.

Mr. Boag (clerk to plaintiff's attorney) said that there was evidence that Kemp had sworn that he was the party liable.

Mr. SALOMONS: But there was no written document.

Verdict for defendant.

CROSS V. MALONEY.

This was an action for slander. The damages were laid at £50. The slander was to the effect that defendant had alleged that the plaintiff (a milkman) fed his cows in the Newtown burial ground, that the cows drank the water from the ground, and that the plaintiff got a nuisance from a cesspool, and poured it down the cows' throats to make the milk look well. It was averred that plaintiff had been injured in his business in consequence of these unfounded allegations. Evidence was called to show that plaintiff had suffered special damage by having lost one customer who usually took five or six shillings worth of milk a week. There was no proof of the utterance of the last allegation, and Mr. Iceton (who appeared for plaintiff) applied to amend the plaint by substituting the words, "He gave the water drained from the cemetery to his cattle to drink,"—the utterance of these words having been sworn to by the witnesses. Mr. Salomons objected that the first part of the declaration was not actionable, and that it was not sufficient in cases of slander to prove equivalent words, but that the exact expressions must be deposed to. The amendment was made. Mr. Salomons called no evidence, but addressed the Court for the defence. His Honor gave a verdict for the defendant.

Some other causes on the list were settled by arbitration of the professional gentlemen retained.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge M'FARLAND.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Walter Mitchell was indicted for stealing in a dwelling-house a portmanteau containing various articles and papers of importance and money, the property of Mr. J. Charles De Voy, on the 15th March last. Verdict, guilty. Recommended to mercy on account of his youth. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Thompson.

Henry Foy was indicted for obtaining two tons of iron under false pretences, on the 19th January last, the property of Mr. W. Jolly. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, for three years. There was a former conviction recorded against the prisoner for a like offence.

Margaret Hannaford was indicted for stealing £8 and an umbrella from the dwelling-house of Eugene Nicolle, on the 4th February last. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour. There were former convictions recorded against the prisoner.

George Pearce was indicted for attempting to break and enter the stores of Mr. John Hurley, with intent to commit a robbery, on the 12th March last. Sentenced to imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months.

John O'Brien, George M'Intyre, John Bourke, John Connor, and Henry Dunn were indicted for assaulting John Wickham, with intent to rob him, on the 29th December last. Verdict, guilty. O'Brien sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol with hard labour. M'Intyre and O'Connor two years and six months each in the same gaol with hard labour. Bourke, two years, with hard labour, in the same gaol. Dunn, eighteen months in the same gaol with hard labour. All the prisoners had former convictions recorded against them.

The prisoner Bourke was defended by Mr. Roberts.

SENTENCE.

William E. Dalrymple, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

The Court adjourned at 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

APPEALS.—The appeal cases will be taken on Monday next, the 9th instant, at the Darlinghurst Court-house.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of John Ross, a single meeting. Three debts were proved; insolvent was examined by Mr. Smith, a creditor. The assignee was directed to realise all the assets.

In the estate of Charles Wiggins, a single meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of Thomas Dartnell, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Edward Kelly, a single meeting. No creditor attended.

In the estate of Frederick W. Birmingham, a single meeting. One debt was proved. The agent for the proving creditor directed the assets to be allowed to insolvent on payment of the assignee's expenses.

SCHEDULES FILED.

John Hamilton, of Sydney, out of business. Liabilities, £3130 8s. 6d., of which £106 5s. is secured. Assets, £2778 2s. 2d.

Rice and Russell, of Sydney, tailors and hatters. Liabilities, £1281 6s. 8d. Assets, £876 10s. 9d.

SURRENDER.

Henrich Mancke, of Duke-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, master mariner. Liabilities, £74 18s. Assets, £36 8s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, April 6.—At 10: Patrick Eagen, Thomas Whiteman, single. At 11: John W. Colless, David Mason, special, for examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Sutherland, Birrell, Levey, and Dangar.

Of twenty-one prisoners brought before the Bench, seven were discharged, and three were remanded.

Edward Hilton, who was yesterday sentenced to be imprisoned one month on conviction of having stolen a watch, was this morning found guilty of having stolen a pair of blankets, a vest, a shirt, and a pair of stockings, the property of James Hicks,—a person who compassionating his destitute circumstances took him to his own lodgings—and was sentenced to be imprisoned four months.

Elizabeth M'Clusky was found guilty of having maliciously broken three squares of glass in the window of a publican named Mahoney, and was ordered to pay the amount of damage, 6s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

William Morris was charged by constable O'Connor with having robbed a drunken man. O'Connor deposed that about 1 o'clock this morning he saw prisoner and another man lead a drunken man from Elizabeth-street into Hyde Park, and suspecting them, watched their movements; they had not proceeded far when, under the shadow of the fence, one said, "Let us have a lie down here;" the drunken man objected, but they put him down; as he went towards them the men went away from the drunken man, prisoner at the same time putting something into his right hand trousers pocket; he (O'Connor) seized Morris by the right arm and took him to the station-house; he met a constable on the way, whom he directed to look after the drunken man; at the lockup he searched Morris, and found on him two new notes of the Maitland Branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank; when the drunken man was brought to the station-house he said he had a purse containing six or seven pounds in notes and a purse; he felt his pockets and missed his purse, but found one note; he could not tell what had become of the rest; they were all new notes, of the same date, and of consecutive numbers. Henry O'Neill deposed that he arrived in Sydney a few days ago from Muswellbrook, where he had been in the service of Mr. Bowman; he received his wages in new notes; last night he met with some "chaps" at the Spread Eagle, and drank with them; he thinks that prisoner is one of them, but is not certain; has some recollection of going to the necessary, but none whatever of anything that took place there until he was roused by a policeman and taken to the station-house; he there missed his purse, which contained either six or seven new notes of the Maitland Bank, which he received for wages before leaving Muswellbrook. Committed for trial.

Paul Lyons, charged with cutting and wounding one Nathaniel Leveridge, who was remanded from yesterday in order to produce evidence to rebut that for the prosecution, was to-day committed to take his trial for the offence. No witnesses were forthcoming.

Susan Wright, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

The rest were fined, some 10s and others 20s., for riotous behaviour in public places.

On the summons paper were thirty-one cases. Henry Wolf was found guilty, on the prosecution of the inspector of slaughter-houses, of having caused to be slaughtered, on premises not licensed for that purpose—to wit, on premises situated in Elizabeth-street, in the city of Sydney—one calf, and was, for his offence, sentenced to pay a penalty of £4. Walter Enever, prosecuted by the inspector of nuisances for having permitted certain offensive matter to flow from his premises into George-street, thereby causing a nuisance, was fined 10s. Of the rest, one was dismissed, nine were postponed, and eighteen were withdrawn.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, G. Hill, and R. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. H. H. Voss, Mr. S. H. Pearce, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Mary M'Lennon, for using obscene language in Gloucester-street, was fined 10s. Elizabeth Williams, apprehended for vagrancy, was sent to gaol for one month.

James Donoghue, 25, labourer, was sent to gaol for one month, convicted of stealing timber from the premises damaged by the explosion in Bridge-street.

John Goodwin, John Cobbing, Robert Byers, Henry Davis, and William Arnold, seamen of the ship William Melbuish, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, were sent to gaol for seven days.

Mary Byrnes was fined 40s., with costs, for having an incorrect weighing machine for the purpose of weighing potatoes and groceries, at her shop in Crown-street.

Stephen Pearce, 46, fruiterer, and George Lee, 21, seaman, were charged with stealing a quantity of sheet lead, upwards of 300 lbs., valued at 3d. per lb., from the premises damaged by the explosion in Bridge-street, were committed for trial at next Quarter Sessions.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Before the First Clerk, after 11 o'clock a.m.—Brodie and others v. Webster, taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA SA MOTIONS.

INTERPLEADER.—Hanks v. Downey.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

Delohery v. Burgess — Higgins v. Rice
Sparks v. Dawson — Pritchard v. Spring.

RE-HEARING.—Duggan v. Usher.

CAUSE LIST.

1884 Thorne v. Wheeler — 1904 Wynne v. Usher
1885 Short v. Taylor — 1673 Mackenzie v. Price.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Bullocks; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Pigs, Poultry, and Calves.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, Fruit.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Barley, Flour, Wheat; also, Boots and Shoes; at the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Battens, Palings, Scantling.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Winter Drapery, Clothing, Woollens, &c., &c.

MR. DEAN.—At Moore's Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Chilian Flour.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At Cannon House, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Gunsmiths' Materials, Glass Cases, &c.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—On Lime-street Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Pat Pigs, Pork; at his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw; at his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, &c.

MR. VAUGHAN.—At No. 270, George-street North, opposite Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, Fruit, Show Glasses, and Sundries.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF GOLD.—At the latter end of last week three splendid specimens of amalgamated gold, weighing together 1180 oz., were brought in to the Commercial Bank, being the produce of eight tons of quartz from the prospecting claim on the Box Ridge Reef, Lower Turon. This is, we believe, the most extraordinary yield ever chronicled since the commencement of the diggings, being exactly 147½ ounces to the ton.—*Bathurst Times*.

The *Dalby Herald* of 28th ultimo states that pleuro-pneumonia is fearfully prevalent in that neighbourhood. On a dairy farm a few miles from town the proprietor has lost, through this disease, sixty head of cattle during the last three months; and one carrier in town has lost eight working bullocks. The disease is not confined to cattle on the town reserve, but on some of the neighbouring stations the number of deaths from this fearful malady has been great.

NOT FALLING IN LOVE.—If you want a son not to fall in love with any splendiferous gal, praise her up to the skies, call her an angel, say she is a whole team and a hoss to spare, and all that. The moment the critter sees her he is a grain disappointed, and says, "Well, she is handsome, that's a fact; but she is not so very, very everlastin' after all." Nothin' damages a gal, a preacher, or a lake like over-praise. A hoss is one of the onliest things in natur' as is helpet by it.—*Sam Slick*.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 3.—A deputation consisting of Lieutenant Sadleir, R.N., Messrs. Burnside, Brown, Lackey, and Pierce, on behalf of the congregation attending the ministry of the Rev. William Hodgson, M.A., Principal of Moore College, presented that gentleman with an Easter offering,—the following inscription to be engraven upon such article as the Rev. Principal himself may select:—"To the Rev. William Hodgson, M.A., Principal of Moore College, Liverpool. Presented by the undersigned, in the name and on behalf of the congregation attending the College Chapel, Liverpool, as an expression of their high appreciation of the soundness of doctrine and religious benefits they have been privileged to enjoy under his ministry, and as a further testimony of the important services he is rendering to the cause of religion, in bringing up a ministry in sound Evangelical views, to dispense the word of eternal life to the increasing population of this and the neighbouring colony of Victoria." Several of the students were present, and after some introductory remarks by the deputation, the rev. gentleman made a most feeling reply in accepting this memorial of regard.

In the evening, at the Courthouse, the Rev. Thomas Smith gave his lecture on "Havelock."

Liverpool seems to have started into new life; what with its college, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, paper mill, wool-washing, and contemplated candle manufactory, things go on cheerily.

The town and district were quite alive yesterday (Wednesday), on account of the foot race that came off between Braithwaite and Newton, the dark-eyed boy, for £165; the distance was 125 yards; the place selected was the road running beside the Church of England burial ground, a very level course, with a slight incline. The ropes were got ready and the men brought to the starting point about 3.30. Braithwaite is well known, but Newton is a man only recently brought out. He is a well-made, powerful young fellow, with plenty of pluck, but wants his opponent's long stride. After one false start the men got off, and for seventy or eighty yards were neck and neck. At that distance Braithwaite put on steam and made a spurt ahead, coming in the winner by about two yards. It was a well-contested race, and showed that the confidence of Newton's backers in his running and stamina was not altogether misplaced. To the credit of the colony be it said, a more orderly assembly could not be.

Two other little amateur affairs came off at the same time: one between Conlan and Murphy, for £1 a side, Conlan giving Murphy three yards in fifty, and losing by nearly one; and the other between Conlan and F. Marsden for £2 a side, Conlan winning.

A LECTURE—subject, "An Evening with the Poets," illustrated with recitations, reading, and songs—was given on Wednesday evening, in the Church of England reading-room, by Mr. Seabourne, assisted by Messrs. L'Oste and Rowsell, all students of Moore College, the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle in the chair. The recitations and songs were remarkably good and given with great effect, and the audience, which was large, passed a most enjoyable evening. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those who so kindly came forward to give us the evening's entertainment. This is one of a series of lectures being given by the students of Moore College in aid of the repairing fund for St. Luke's Church.

MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, the Coroner (Mr. J. Thomson) held an inquest on the body of Sarah Fitch, who died suddenly that morning. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was in her usual health on the morning of her death, and rose and partly dressed herself at 6 o'clock in the morning; about half an hour later she fell down dead. Verdict, apoplexy.

MISSING.—Some anxiety has been felt at the non-return of a young gentleman, a resident in the town, who went out on Monday morning to Stanhope, a few miles from Black Creek, to enjoy a day's shooting. Several persons have been searching the bush and hills round, but up to the present time the only information obtained is that he started from a friend's house at Stanhope about 10 o'clock on Monday morning towards one of the mountains. Shortly after the report of firearms was heard in the same direction. It is feared that he must have lost himself, or that some accident has happened to him. The police have been communicated with, and a thorough search will be made.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning I observe a letter concerning the above society, signed "Alethes." From this letter I gather that "Alethes" has had certain impressions on his mind with regard to Wesleyan Methodist finance—that the recent report of the Wesleyan Church Extension Society has somewhat disturbed these impressions—and that in the opinion of the writer this is a matter for the serious consideration of the public. I think, Sir, that when a gentleman places himself in communication with the world outside it is desirable that he should reason not from impressions only, but from impressions which have some foundation in fact. The impressions of "Alethes" are contrary to fact in several particulars.

First, it is not a fact, as "Alethes" assumes, that the Wesleyan Church has protested against State-aid. The authorised deliverances of the Wesleyan Church are the Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, and there is no minutes of any Wesleyan Conference whatever that embodies a protest against State-aid. Not only so, but there has never been any concerted connectional action amongst the Wesleyans, through the platform or through the Press, that could be construed into a protest against State-aid. There are some Wesleyans of opinion that for them at least State-aid is a good thing; others maintain that it is not a good thing; but in the Church courts of Wesleyan Methodism State-aid is an open question. It has been the fashion for certain gentlemen in Parliament to represent the Wesleyans as saying that State-aid is altogether a wicked business, but, notwithstanding the wickedness of the thing, we avail ourselves of it thankfully and gladly, and yet, in the face of all this, we advocate its entire abolition. As a consequence of this little feat of honorable members' imagination, we get their Parliamentary phenomenon which your reporters call—a laugh. So far as I have been able to gather (gentlemen who are not Wesleyans will of course understand more of these matters than I), the authorities of the Wesleyan Church are not of opinion that State-aid to religion is necessarily wrong, and therefore I suppose they receive it; but still they are not of opinion that State-aid is, as some assert, essential to the spread of religion, and to the prosperity of the Christian Church; and hence, while maintaining their right to receive grants from the revenue while such grants are furnished by Parliament, they are prepared to accede to the discontinuance of State-aid, either immediately or gradually. We assert our right, they say, to receive State-aid, and further assert our right to consent to its abolition. Instead, therefore, of meriting public reprehension for inconsistency, are not the Wesleyans entitled to commendation for their disinterestedness?

Again, it is not a fact, as your correspondent assumes, that the society to which he refers is intended for the interior only, and I am not aware that anything has been said by a member of the Wesleyan Church from which such an inference could be drawn. The allegation lately made in Parliament was that the Wesleyans were doing nothing for the interior. The letter of the Rev. G. Hurst was an unanswerable proof that that allegation was gratuitous and wrong; and I have to state further as a matter of fact, which will not be disputed by those who understand the subject, that even supposing Parliamentary grants to be intended for the interior exclusively, *the Wesleyan Church is expending a far larger sum on the interior of this country than it receives from the State.* The Bathurst district, to which your correspondent refers, takes in the whole of the Western part of the colony, and not the mere police district of Bathurst, as he seems to suppose; the Goulburn district, the whole of the Southern part of the colony; and the Maitland district, the whole of the Northern part. This gentleman seems to think that the sum of £770 is all that the Wesleyans expended on those parts during last year. I am happy to inform your correspondent that this sum formed only a small part of Wesleyan expenditure in the interior for the past year. This Church Extension Society merely furnished grants in aid, and these grants are distributed on the principle of self-help and of local liberality, as well as on the ground of necessity. We do not need to be informed that Wollongong and the Glebe, for instance, are not the interior. For the purposes of this society, it is not necessary that every part of the colony should be the interior. Both Wollongong and the Glebe, and the other places mentioned in the report, contribute to this society every year, and have done so for many years, as your correspondent might see if he were a lover of "the whole truth and nothing but the truth;" and these contributions are made in every part of the colony on the express condition that every part shall reap advantage from the fund. The expenditure of the Wesleyan Church Extn. Society is regulated by gentlemen of intelligence and respectability in various parts of the colony. Every item is carefully considered and separately voted, and I think that these gentlemen may be safely entrusted with the management of their own affairs without the interposition of "Alethes."

I cannot but remark that on Saturday last I happened to alight on a letter on this very Church Extension Report, in the *Illawarra Mercury*. The two letters embody the same opinions, and are written in a similar way, and, strangely enough, the provincial letter was signed "A Lover of the Truth," while the metropolitan letter is signed "Alethes." Prominent in this letter of "Alethes" is "the misson-house of Wollongong," and, considering that a certain newspaper correspondent in that township has recently thought it worth his while to show that the Wesleyan parsonage of Wollongong is only a mission-house, the coincidence is very striking. Your correspondent is evidently at some pains to write at no time, and from no place, and, with characteristic coolness, the Rev. George Hurst, of Wollongong is styled "Mr. Hurst," which is significant enough in this connection. Let "Alethes" remember the apostolic rule, which says: "Study to mind your own business"—remembering that there are more ways than one of misappropriating State-aid.

Yours, &c.,
W. CURNOW.

Bourke-street, Sydney, 5th April.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 27th last month there appeared a paragraph, stating that at a meeting of the Executive Council a supersedeas was ordered to issue against me.

I beg to inform you that no supersedeas has been issued against me, neither have I up to this moment received any communication from the Government to that effect.

I shall feel obliged by your insertion of this note in your issue of to-morrow.

I remain, &c.,
R. SCOTT ROSS.

April 5th.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£391	5	8
Gin	168	5	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	15	18	9
Whisky	100	2	2
Rum	338	7	2
Wine	88	9	8
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	48	3	6
—— (in bottle)	206	16	6
Tobacco and snuff	120	18	0
Cigars	24	15	0
Tea	76	5	6
Coffee and chicory	0	1	8
Sugar, refined	33	2	10
—— unrefined	676	9	6
Rice	0	13	5
Dried fruits	51	4	5
Bonding warehouse duty	102	16	8
Dues	12	0	0
Ad valorem	1742	9	3
Package charge	332	11	0
Total	£4570	16	5

The produce auctioneers held to-day their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the competition, particularly for scoured wools, was very brisk. For fleece and greasy wools full rates were realised, but for scoured wools an advance of fully 1d. per lb. was obtained. 806 bales of wool were offered, and 600 were sold. Sheepskins were in fair request, and ranged from 3½d. to 8d. per lb.

The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 518 bales of wool, and sold 422. The principal lots were 32 bales fleece, McK, 19½d.; 20 bales fleece, MD, 18d.; 105 bales grease, Illume, 10¾d.; 17 bales, ɔ—C, 7½d.; 15 bales scoured, STG, 22d.; 13 bales fleece, TOM, 16¾d.; 23 bales grease, BxMcM, 8d.; 11 bales fleece, JA, 18½d.; 16 bales scoured, AxD, 23d.; 10 bales BS, 22¼d.; 16 bales, JS over ⌗, 23d. Prices ruled as follows:—Fleece, 16¾d. to 19½d.; grease, 6½d. to 10¾d.; scoured, 18d. to 23d.; locks, 2½d. to 10¾d.; handwashed, 11½d. to 20½d. Sheepskins: About 5000 were sold, at from 4d. to 7¾d per lb.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered 179 bales of wool, but only sold 19 bales, at the following prices:—Scoured, 16½d.; fleece, 15d. to 17¾d.; greasy, 5¾d. to 9½d. Sheepskins: About 2000 were sold, at 3½d. to 8d. per lb. Pelts, 1½d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth offered 60 bales of wool and sold 48 bales. The principal lots were—18 bales grease, ‡, 7½d; 18 bales fleece, DM, 18d. The other lots brought the following prices:—Grease, 7½d. to 9d.; locks, 3½d. to 3¾d. Sheepskins were sold at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Mr. H. R. Reid offered 129 bales of wool, and sold 102, at the following prices:—Greasy, 9d. to 9½d.; fleece, 18d.; sheepskins, 3¾d. per lb.

The sales to-morrow (Friday) comprise the cargo of Californian barley, wheat, and flour ex Albert, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., and in the afternoon the damaged portion of the cargo of flour ex Herald of Light.

The General Caulfield, with a cargo of wheat and flour, arrived last evening from Chili.

We have papers from Melbourne to the 3rd instant. The *Argus* says:—

The import markets have been characterised by a great want of animation, consequent on the holidays. In the market for breadstuffs there is not the slightest improvement to report; a few trifling sales of Adelaide flour for trade purposes, to supply local wants, are made at £18 for country and £19 to £19 10s for town brands, but, with these exceptions, there is no inquiry. No sales of wheat can be effected, and in the present position of the market no quotation can be given. Oats continue in brisk demand, at very full figures; a parcel of 750 bags were placed at 5s 4½d. A further advance has been established on maize. Sales to a fair extent have been effected at 6s and 6s 2d. Coarse salt has been disposed of in small lots at £3 10s; there are, however, no purchasers of quantities at this figure. Crystals of soda find buyers at £13. In teas, sales have transpired of fine medium congous at 1s 8d in bond. Candles are comparatively neglected; we hear, however, of a parcel of 500 boxes Brandon's having been quitted at 13¼d. Buyers of malt purchase very sparingly at the price required by the holders of the few shipments lately to hand. Sales are made at 16s, but generally these do not exceed 200 bushels at a time. Hops (1865) have been sold at 2s. Bottled stouts are still rising; for a shipment of Burke's as high as 11s 9d has been realised, and sales of Machen's have been effected at 11s 6d. Under the hammer about 150 tons of the Ava's cargo of Patna were quitted at £21 15s; but, subsequently, two fifty-ton parcels were sold privately at £22 10s.

The Melbourne Banking Company was registered on the 28th instant, under the Companies Statute of 1864.

The prospectus has been issued of a new marine insurance company, to be named the English, Australian, and New Zealand Marine Insurance Company.

The clearances of gold effected at the Customs during the week amounted to 86,565 oz. The total quantity exported since the beginning of the year has been 389,050 oz., of which 59,300 oz. were transhipments from New Zealand. The total exports during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 414,738 oz., of which 44,306 oz. were the produce of New Zealand gold fields.

Our Launceston files are to the 31st ultimo. Of the markets the *Chronicle* says:—

The tendency in the wheat and flour market is still downwards, but quotations were unaltered on Thursday, and until after the Easter holidays very little business can be done. Wheat is therefore nominally 6s per bushel, and flour £15 per ton. The recent reduction in the price of breadstuffs will entail a serious loss on this colony; but if farmers had been more active in bringing their wheat to market they might have obtained a higher price for it than it is now likely to be worth before next harvest. There are some parcels of new wheat stored in Launceston for which 8s per bushel was offered and refused. As oats are advancing in price, farmers seem inclined to hold them as firmly as they held their wheat, and with a similar result, as private advices have been received of four vessels loading with oats at California for these colonies. Good feed oats are now worth 4s 6d per bushel; seed oats, 5s; bran, 1s per bushel.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* says, under date 29th ultimo:—

To-morrow being Good Friday, business has been somewhat unsettled, and in every respect the markets have been dull. In breadstuffs there has been little doing. Flour at the mills is still quoted at £17 per ton. Wheat has been offered during the day in small lots, but no sales have been effected to our knowledge. The quoted price now is from 7s 3d to 7s 6d per bushel. All other produce continues at our former quotations.

THE LANGUAGE OF DISAPPOINTMENT.—"She isn't all that my fancy painted her!" bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; "and worse than that, she isn't all that she paints herself."—*American Paper*.

HOME INFLUENCE.—"We shall never know until we are ushered into eternity," writes a living author, "how great has been the influence which one gentle, loving spirit has exercised in a household, shedding the mild radiance of its light over all the common events of daily life, and checking the inroads of discord and sin by the simple setting forth of that love which 'seeketh not her own,' but which 'suffereth long and is kind.'"

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OUT TO THE WEST INDIES IN THE WINTER.

(*From the Liverpool Albion, January* 8.)

THE following letter, descriptive of his voyage from Liverpool to the West Indies, has been received by Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, from Mr. Dunning, their "special correspondent," dispatched to Jamaica:—

Time has forgotten his traditions and his destiny, and the year is going backwards—a Polonius growing younger as the days advance. Fifteen days ago, when the good steamship Mexican left the Mersey, the air was keen, and winter's prophecies were chilling men's blood; but now, as she steams along through the bright blue waters of the mid-Atlantic, nearing the tropics, the dazzling sun is blazing, and the air, which scarcely stirs the bosom of the ocean, so sultry that our northern lungs pant again, and flag even in their panting.

In these fifteen days we have tumbled through the Channel, rolled about amongst cross currents till our hearts grew sick, battled with three Atlantic gales within one week. The Mexican has, in fact, rocked and shivered and groaned in the skirts of as fierce a tempest as ever Æolus brewed in his icy caverns; she has cleft her way swiftly through a calm as awful as ever afflicted with the "doldrums" the heart of an anxious skipper; and now, falling in, for a few precious hours, with the favouring trade-wind, she speeds by steam and sail towards the Western Indies.

What was, during the dread eleven days which form the first book of our new "Westward Ho!" comes back to the memory like a lengthened nightmare, only to be shaken off convulsively. Those four long days and nights, when every passenger on board clung to the seclusion of his narrow berth, the irreverent cursing the evil fate which had driven them from the security of the land and the comforts of their city homes, and the reverent blessing the stars which had led them to take passage in a ship where the voyagers were few and the stewards within call—those four days were horrible enough, and made the speculative doubt the existence of any other Purgatory. If a shivering landsman tumbled out of the heaving cot which served him for a bed and place of penance, and crept up the companion-ladder, to forget his miseries in the delight of that wonderful panorama of deep blue billows, fringed with snowy foam, tossing skyward, welcoming stray bursts of sunlight, and helping homeward the port-bound vessels which sped joyously towards the Channel, he soon grew dizzy with the spectacle of mingled sea and sky, foam and cloud confused, glimpses of which he caught at intervals as the rolling bulwark fell deep into the wave, rising again to hide the picture and bewhirl his brain, and he retreated, more crest-fallen than before to his dismal prison-house below. Oh! what a chorus of the doomed is that which issues from the throats of voyagers in such a scene! Day and night the misery-stricken choristers keep up the unmusical wail—"Steward?" "Stooart!" (this from some luckless foreigner) "Stew'd!"—and to and fro go the Samaritans of the wave, keeping their feet when they can, moving forward or backward or sideways, in a straight line, on a curve, on a zigzag, or at the most complex angles. Etiquette and breeding go for very little in the chops of the Channel. If your servitor can reach your cabin, though he come at a bolt, head foremost, or propelling the opposite extremity by preference, though he fall upon you like a tipsy Falstaff in his zeal to serve you, and baptize you with soups and medicines in his ministrations, you are meekly thankful and repine not. Whether by day your aching eyes pursue the fleet of boots and slippers, hose and handkerchiefs, shirts and hat-boxes, cups, saucers, and lumps of soap, which float upon the tide that covers, inches deep, your cabin floor—or, by night, they follow the swinging lamp which oscillates from the ceiling, and imagine it a glittering luminary, waving in some eastern mosque, your bewildered nostrils mistaking for incense the noxious collection of odours that fills the close and stifling air,—or your throbbing temples are bathed in the spray of the sea as it washes through your cabin window,—none of these things arouse your indignation; so abject may a Briton become when he passes

"A life on the ocean wave."

But the season of probation went by, and on the fifth day, when "the last glimpse of Erin" was a thing of the past, and the sight of land had left us, save in memory, for at least three weeks, we assembled—a ghostly company—upon the quarter-deck. The day was Sunday, and it seemed as though the winds and waters kept the fourth commandment, and rested; for the breeze just served to stir the blood in our languid veins, and the waves heaved uneasily, as if in conscious and remorseful memory of their wild ways in former days, more than in vicious aggravation of our sorrows. For the first time, the planks of the deck were dried in the sun, and we, fondly hoping that our miseries were over, sat and read or talked, while the short day lasted; then went below and strove to make believe that we enjoyed the sumptuous dinner which the captain set before us.

But our peace and our hopes were of short life. The calm died with the day, and looking back now over the succeeding time, remembering all the dearly-bought experience we have gained since then, we murmur in melancholy admiration, with Moore, when he had crossed these latitudes,

"Oh! what a tempest whirl'd us hither!"

We had believed in Purgatory before: now we were to make acquaintance with a watery Pandemonium. When Monday's daylight was vainly trying to illuminate the world, we were awakened from our uneasy slumbers by the Mexican's throes of agony, as she writhed in the giant grasp of a sou'-westerly gale. The storm shook her from mast to keel, lifted her, heaved her from crest to crest of the lofty billows, then let her fall heavily into the trough of the sea. The wind whistled through her rigging, the waves flung themselves fiercely upon her, threatening at each advance to overwhelm her, the struggling engines throbbed wildly as they strove to hold their own against the tempest, and ever and anon the revolving screw heaved for a moment out of the sea, laid hold again upon the waters, with such a convulsive grip as sent a tremor through the ship from stern to stem. The awful sight that burst upon us when we gained the deck was such a one as no description ever yet embodied, and no landsmen can hope to realise even in fancy, till they "go down to the sea in ships and do business in the great waters." The sea was inky black, and rose in solid rock-like masses, towards the dark firmament, shutting in the horizon to the limit of a few hundred yards, and surrounding the vessel with shifting ranks of towering, craggy precipices, that now bent over as if they would sweep down upon her from above and sink her at a stroke, and now fell into seething floods and swept over her bulwarks, deluging her decks with tons of water. It was grand to see the good ship plunge her stem into a mighty billow, then, rising, fling the boiling seas back from her streaming bows as the swan shaketh a shower of spray from her arching neck, and anon spring vertically to the summit of a mountain wave, to plunge as boldly down the cliff of brine beyond! But it was at night that the tempest rose to the height of its grandeur—

"When close they reef'd the timid sail,
When, every plank complaining loud,
We laboured in the midnight gale,
And even our haughty mainmast bowed!"

No passenger, save women and children, could rest that night in his solitary cabin. We congregated, a grim lugubrious band, in the little gallery of the round-house, at the top of the companion ladder; and there we listened anxiously to the fearful howling of the wind, the threatening rush of the maddened waters, and the hoarse voices of the officers who went to and fro without. Some would have been out there with them, but that none of us could keep his legs for two seconds together on that rolling log, in the midst of so wild a storm. It seemed harder to have to sit silent and helpless in that frail gallery, while the vessel, creaking and quivering in the darkness, rose and fell, now dipping her sides deep in the sea, now lifting them fifty feet above the hollow of the waves; while the wind literally rattled round the house, making every timber strain; and the surging seas dealt blow after blow upon its sides as they rolled across the deck. No man amongst us confessed to his neighbour that he was afraid; but snatches of wild sea-melodies rushed into memory, and when for a few brief seconds the storm lulled, one would desperately hum a bar or two of

"Rock'd in the cradle of the deep;"

and another would strive to get comfort from the moral of that half-forgotten song—

"Oh, Pilot, 'tis a fearful night,
There's danger on the deep."

Such talk as there was dwelt on the quality of the two life-boats that hung over the Mexican's sides, and their chances of living in such a sea; on the last reported reckoning of distance from land; on the prowess of our vessel, which one styled "a canvas-backed duck," and another "the rollicking lass." How anxiously we watched the countenance of Captain Peter, when now and again he passed through the round-house, perhaps few of us would care now to tell. He was better to us a thousand times than the barometer which swung backwards and forwards before our eyes with every roll of the vessel. He looked grave, as a good seaman must when he has such stern work to do as our captain had that night; but he was as calm as an iceberg, and whenever he spoke it was to give us some assurance—which his kindliness made more certain than his knowledge would warrant—of the speedy abatement of the storm. Yet, notwithstanding all his assurances, there was not one among us who could not say from his heart, with honest Gonzalo—"Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything. The wills above be done! but I would fain die a dry death."

The gale of Monday night died away before morning, but on Tuesday afternoon, before the sea had resumed even partial quietude, a second gale, fiercer than the first, but of briefer continuance, met us in the face and shook out of us nearly all the little life that the first had left. Then followed a succession of strong winds, all blowing in our teeth, as we beat to the southward, to escape the heart of the hurricane, by the skirts of which we had been so roughly used. To these were added cross-seas in continuance, and we scarcely held our own through Wednesday and Thursday, day and night. Then, on Friday morning, suddenly the wind veered round to the north-east, grew into a gale and blew us a third tempest. But the tables were turned, and we flew over the billows and stole help from them, taking our buffeting, hard as it was, the more thankfully for the remembrance that hitherto the gales had been against us, and that now we had but to keep close and, as it were, to lean upon the arm of the tempest which before had barred the way against us. This Friday's gale exhausted the fury of the elements and died away by morning. As the next evening drew on,

"A beam of tranquillity smiled in the west,
The storm of the morning pursued us no more,
And the wave, while it welcomed a moment of rest
Still heaved, as remembering ills that were o'er."

That dismal weather was not without its incidents, such as, told by another Yorick, would serve "to set the table in a roar." When the officer of the watch was caught by a mischievous wave on the windward side of the deck, rolled over like wisp, lifted gently and floated over the the hatchways, and flung upon his back against the leeward bulwark, the gravity of the adventure was not enhanced by the fact that he was accompanied on his little aquatic excursion by the black cook, who lost a savory dish *in transitu*, and, like the blessed baby described so graphically by Mrs. Gamp, "turned up smiling, unbeknown" when the erratic wave had passed. The passenger who awoke one morning to find his cabin floor inexplicably covered with large pieces of composite candles, as though a new manna had been rained from heaven, found his story mated by that of the passenger whose sleep had been disturbed by a shower of door-keys, which, coming incontinent to his berth, had reminded him forcibly of the privileges he derived from living in an age of iron. Surely that young officer could not have been destitute of a sense of humour, who, the men shrinking from the task of furling a sail when the storm was at its worst, encouraged the timorous by the assurance, as he swung himself to the end of the yard-arm, that they would "go to the devil together." I think the dark skies and the feathered tribes had the worst of that lively season after all. One whole night was made unmusically eloquent by the farewells and dying laments of the ducks and geese and barn-door fowls which went over the side, floating to Tartarus upon the backs of stray billows that hurried back from the Mexican's decks to rejoin their riotous and briny kindred. I remember watching the miserable survivors the next morning, when, wandering abroad a few inches from the open door of their damp coop, they failed to appreciate the sweets of moist freedom, and returned downcast to their half-deserted refuge. If troubles make the tissues tough, the condition of the slaughtered birds that came to table afterwards is explained. Even the melancholy prospect of scant provisions could not suppress our merriment when a rude billow, after laying two or three men flat before the mast and dashing in a stout door or two, swept through the caboose and carried away the sable ministers of Epicurus (who were capital cooks, by-the-bye) from the galley-fire, extinguishing the flames and leaving the cooks out in the chill and the brine. Nothing is more sadly comical than the unutterable gloom which replaces the native grin upon the faces of the dusky children of the south, when misfortune falls upon them unawares. But the dinners themselves furnished material for more forlorn sport than anything else, during the continuance of our Atlantic troubles. The sudden transportation of a steaming joint from the captain's fork into the lap of an unsuspecting passenger became a matter of too common occurrence to arouse much surprise. Happy was the man who could so time his actions to the eccentric gyrations of his soup-plate as to convey a few drops of the precious comestible to his lips! The locomotive powers acquired by fowls that were not only dead but cooked might have surprised any one so simple as to suppose that the laws of life, death, and cookery were the same afloat as ashore; but most of us were cured of such illusions. When reeling stewards projected by some invisible power of propulsion, came into violent contact with the lateral phrenological developments of our craniums, we preserved a dignified calmness of mind. When the disjected fragments of a succulent pudding flew into our eyes and conferred upon us the novel sensations of an irritating blindness, we wiped our bitter tears from our cheeks in silent and unmurmuring endurance. It was only when we found stray candles burning peacefully but destructively in our coat pockets, and the contents of the pepper-castors mingled with our bitter beer, that our equilibrium was disturbed, and we retired discomfited from the bewitched and bewildered table. Even then we were happy, by comparison; for "worse remains behind." I remember that, hungry and dispirited, we had assembled round the festive board in the height of that first south-westerly gale—for dinner is too important a ceremony on shipboard to be neglected, though the elements rage and the winds crack their bloated cheeks—and each one of us was falling to work with what appetite he might upon a plateful of tempting viands, when an unearthly roaring overhead arrested each mouthful in mid air, and, the skylight opening at the behest of the higher powers, we were deluged and half-drowned by such a shower of salt water as would float half a fleet of cockle boats. Each man had his wail—one had a canal down each side of his spine, two had cracked their skulls against each other in the vain endeavour to escape in opposite directions from the distracting downpour; and only one infatuated joker had so far recovered within the hour as to remark that a dinner and a shower-bath for one price was the cheapest thing he'd ever heard of. Those laugh who win; and the laughers were those lucky ones who escaped with bottles of Bass' best to the bottom of the companion-ladder, and stood ankle-deep in water while each with one hand convulsively clutched the rail and with the other conveyed the black bottle to his lips, thus consoling himself as best he might for the loss of his dinner. Such were some of the incidents which will ever be associated in our harassed memories with the first fortnight of our voyaging towards the tropics.

We bade farewell to the stormy latitudes of the north with more willingness than would seem to become those who leave Fatherland behind; and, like Tennyson's joyful crew, but more soberly, and with a chastened gladness, we rejoiced,

"As fast we fleeted to the South."

The change from that nightmare of hard breezes and rough seas to the day-dream of zephyr airs and glassy waters, which a few brief days further voyaging brought into our life, was all but magical. Those few days saw the ultramarine hues of the ocean change into the bright blue reflection of the southern sky, which is more familiar to the fancy than to the sight of the people of our sea-girt isle. The golden morning and the golden eve, alike free from the crimson tintings of our denser atmosphere, were each day the prologue and epilogue of a sweeter poem of peace and beauty than ever earthly poet penned. The nights—when each star glowed with the lustre of a planet, and the moon arose from silvery grottoes of ethereal clouds, robed in a richer splendour than she wears in northern climes, and creating for the dullest imagination a fairyland surpassing all the fables of men's brains—were panoramas of loveliness in comparison with whose magnificence the brilliance of the most marvellous scenes in Shelley's "Queen Mab" fade into dim and shadowy reflections. In the cool, bright mornings, and the languid evenings, life required a new charm and value, unknown as well to the hot summer, as to the biting winter of the north. The close air of the "companion" was no longer tolerable to those whose weary bodies and dispirited minds had alike longed for sunlight and quietude; and, with new zest of gratitude in our enjoyment, we gladly stretched ourselves along the benches of the quarter-deck, basking in the gentle warmth. Some, who had won their freedom by paying toll to Neptune, would loll upon the bowsprit, when, the vessel going westward once more, we followed, in the dying day, the "westering car" of light, and "seemed to sail into the sun." As the tropics were neared, noon-tide became too hot for us, and an awning was stretched across the deck, beneath whose friendly shade we sat or lounged and read, or strolled to and fro in friendly chat. It is strange how soon the spirit of solitude steals upon a voyager who ventures from the midst of a busy city upon a long sea voyage. Contemplation, which languishes in the town and revives by degrees in rural scenes, springs suddenly into vigour amidst the silent vastness of the ocean. When days go by, and bring no sight but that of the horizon-belted sea, when no sail is visible for many days together, and neither bird nor fish is seen in all the range of sight, the members of so small a company as ours are apt to become silent and thoughtful beyond the common wont of men. At such times, to lean over the vessel's stern at night, to watch the lengthening track of the course stretching towards the rising moon, to listen to the Æolean music of the night-breeze in the rigging, and fancy it blending with the harmonious roll of the waves, to which the vessel's steady beat keeps time,—to feel the cool air fanning one's sun-burnt brow, and, under its soothing influence, to dream of home and absent friends, with all the tenderness which springs from such a scene and such associations—is to foretaste Elysium, and more than realise the peaceful pleasures of Beulah. There was a merry group collected, sometimes, in the captain's room, and then the mingling of the yellow moonlight and the blue lustre of the stars, with the tempered rays which shone through the crimson curtains of the doorway, gave a mellow witchery to the exterior scene worthy of the ingenious pencil of Van Schendel; and the sound of distant music—strains from some simple instrument played "before the mast," or an air sung by some light-hearted watcher, anxious only, like the whistling schoolboy, to banish irksome thought—acquired new beauty from the silent, but powerful, influence of the picture.

We had our small diversions, or, as the weeks accumulated, (for the gales had added much to our allotted distance and to our time of durance,) we must have grown weary even of the monotony of our pleasures. One night, a flying fish—the first of his kind we saw—boarded the Mexican, and in the morning he was found dead upon the deck. So large a member of his tribe not even the most experienced and seaworn of the crew had seen before. It was as large as a full-sized mackerel. Its size, the beauty of its wings, and the marvel—how such slight pinions could bear a body so substantial in the air—were topics for a day's talk; and we hoarded our treasure of a subject with a care which became so newless a company. One morning, somewhat later, an early riser saw a turtle playing in the sun; and we wished, for a while, that steam had not its disadvantages, and that the porpoises and dolphins were not frightened so easily from the path of the steamship. To fish in such waters, and to see the coruscations of the dying dolphin, would have added a rich experience to our little history; but this is one of those enjoyments which one must be content to lose, in exchange for the benefit of rapid ocean-travel. Amongst the merriest incidents of the voyage was the chase which the sailors made in the rigging after an adventurous passenger who had climbed to the main-top. They caught him unawares, and tied him in the ratlins; and, when he escaped, they caught him again and imprisoned him hopelessly, till he confessed his sins and paid the penalty, in the strong liquor which sailors love. Others, equally unwary, were caught in the sacred region between the foremast and the bows, and laid under tribute by Neptune's lively votaries; and others again laid down their fines in fear, and in purchase of indulgence for future transgression. Landsmen may imagine the alacrity with which we clustered round the Captain, when, one day, he shouted to a knot of us—"See! there's a whale!" We rushed to the bulwarks, and in the distance saw the playful monster, taking his diversions. His blunt blue nose rose twice or thrice above the wave, sniffing the clear air, and each time as he dived down again into his native element, he flung his broad tail aloft in the sunshine, as if in triumphant glee. But we soon lost sight of him, as he went towards the Equator, and our ways diverged. We grew familiar for a day or two with small shoals of glittering flying fish, which started from the sea at our approach, and, hovering around us for a little while, sank back again and disappeared. One day, all eyes were turned skywards, at the sight of the first winged visitor from the new world, as a West Indian gull, with its curious bob-tail—"the boatswain carrying his pig-tail behind him"—passed over us in his steady flight to the eastward. But by this time, sailing along the track of Columbus, we were in the midst of the drift of that Florida weed, which, swept by the Gulf Stream towards the colder regions of the earth, had probably so much to do with the discovery of the new continent of the West.

* * * * *

Twenty-three days, and still this everlasting desert of waters lies around us! Land, we have seen none these two-and-twenty days; and not a sail for a whole week. Our little town goes speeding on—trusting all to steam now, for the trade-wind has fallen too light to swell our languid sails—and to-night, in the late moonbeams, we shall sight the lofty headlands of Hayti. But this is a matter of faith. At least one passenger confesses that he has no longer hopes to gladden his eyes with a glimpse of solid land again. We shall be as a company of Rip Van Winkles when we see the face of man again; and surely when we mention the name of our country and speak of Victoria, whose faithful lieges we are, men will stare at us bewildered and go search their history-books and tables of chronology. Or, shall we be as the ghostly crew of the Phantom Ship, and go sailing about these lonely seas for ever—another Flying Dutchman, the good ship the Mexican never more hailing a friendly port, or coming to the end of our voyage? Already we have named our commander Captain Vanderdecken, and he laughs in rebuke of our land-sick impatience, and reminds us of our escape from the tempest. But there is no difference between us on that score. We know that, with a ship less akin to the Petrel, a craft less at home in a storm, our trip to the Indies might have come to an end too soon, and we might lie in cooler beds than the hot berths on which we tossed and fumed last night. We are as proud of the ship as if we were all directors of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company; and, but for earthly cares that forbid, we should not unwillingly sail for a placid life-time with our skipper (like another "Skipper and His Boy" on another sea) upon the bosom of this Southern Ocean, whose calm beauty makes us almost believe that Byron spoke truly when he said of the main—

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow."

These gentle ripples, crested with frosted silver, sparkling in the refulgent sunlight of this December summer, cannot be called wrinkles. Dimples they may be—and dimples as full of graceful witchery as beauty-spots and love-locks and beguiling dimples we have seen in lovely regions of another kind. A fine school this for the training of poesy-rapt Romeos, an' they will but take ocean for a mistress—mistress as fickle and as fair as can torment and charm the simple heart of man.

* * * * *

Our faith has turned to sight, and, this twenty-fourth morning, the land wind blows upon us from the gloomy cloud-curtained shores of San Domingo. The mountain-peaks tower aloft above the mists that hide its troubled valleys, and the headlands stretching out to meet us assure us that we are sailing the seas in quest of which we set sail from our home in the north. Our spirits have risen perceptibly, and our hearts dance as merrily as the glistening waves around us. Another night at sea and to-morrow our feet will touch the solid land. We shall see no face of kinsman—scarcely of whiteman—amidst the crowd of sable republicans in this restless land; but what of that?—we but rest in our flight, and so pass on to more congenial islands of the west, where a Briton may feel himself at home.

A MUSICAL HORSE-OWNER.—An eminent music-publishing firm this week received an order from the Midland counties for a libretto of *Satanella*. The libretto was out of print, and the publishers wrote and said so, but received a reply urging them to endeavour to procure one. After some difficulty, incited by urgent appeals, the publishers managed to borrow a book of the opera, and sent it to their customer on loan, asking him to return it when done with. In a few days the book came back; the customer was obliged and quite satisfied. He was the owner of the mare Satanella, which had foaled; and he was desirous of naming the offspring also out of the opera! Hence the anxiety of the artistic horse-owner.—*The Orchestra.*

A QUESTIONABLE COMPLIMENT.—Sheridan had a very convenient formula for acknowledging all the new publications sent him:—"Dear Sir, I have received your exquisite work, and have no doubt I shall be highly delighted—after I have read it."

GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS.—We believe the following remedy for keeping babies quiet has been patented:—As soon as the squaller awakes, set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone. Smear its fingers with thick molasses; then put half a dozen feathers into its hand, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep; as soon as it awakes again apply more feathers, and in the place of innumerable sleepless nights there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

THE JAMAICA OUTBREAK.

TRIAL AND DEFENCE OF G. W. GORDON.

(*To the Editor of the Daily News.*)

SIR,—I think it is best, in the interest of truth and justice, to submit for publicity through your columns, and without comment of my own, the report of the trial and defence of the late Hon. G. W. Gordon, as furnished to me by the gentleman who acted as special correspondent at Morant Bay for the Jamaica *Colonial Standard*. It was my intention to add the collateral proofs in my possession, substantiating Mr. Gordon's assertions of his innocence of the charges on which he was arraigned, and of the inaccuracy of what may be regarded as the most material evidence produced by the prosecution. I must, however, reserve these for a later communication, as I fear to trespass too much upon your space. I trust that the publication of the following notes may direct the attention of some gentleman well practised in criminal law to examine the evidence upon which Mr. Gordon was executed, and to give an opinion upon the entire proceedings. I have not suppressed any portion of the notes. This will account for the reproduction of the document which has been styled "Gordon's Proclamation," and which the English Press has already reprinted from the *Colonial Standard*.

The trial took place on Saturday, 21st October, at Morant Bay, before a drumhead court-martial, consisting of Lieutenant and Commander Brand, of the gunboat Onyx, president; Second Lieutenant Carrington, of her Majesty's war steamer Wolverine; and Ensign Kelly, of the 4th West India Regiment; and it is to be borne in mind that this judicial mockery was enacted one week after the disturbances had been quelled, and when, according to Governor Eyre's own statement, all danger of any further outbreak had ceased.—I am, &c.,

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW.

Paris, January 20.

THE TRIAL.

The President read the charges to the accused, which are as follows:—1st. High treason and sedition. 2nd. Having complicity with certain parties in the insurrection at Morant Bay on the 11th October, 1865.

To these charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following witnesses were then called:—

John Anderson (a rebel) sworn, states: The rebels told me if I did not join them they would shoot me. I saw Mr. Gordon at Stony Gut. I was forced to travel away to Leith Hall Barracks, where Mr. Espent is. Old Bogle got up M'Laren to go up to the mountains to look man and come to Morant Bay. I saw M'Laren going to the meeting with paper, and a piece of lead pencil in his ears. I heard George W. Gordon say to Bogle, "They are going to hold a meeting, and if we did not get the back lands they must all die."

Cross-examined by the accused, through the President of the Court: I saw Mr. Gordon at Stony Gut on a Sunday. I did not date the month. I think it was June or July, but it was this year. I did not date it down. There were plenty more persons there besides Bogle and himself. All who were there heard it. It was in the morning after evening chapel; the sun rose at about this time. Chapel was over 3 p.m. I know Mr. Gordon quite well.

The accused here asked the court for pencil and paper to take notes of the evidence. The court was ordered to be cleared to consider the application. The court opened and the application granted. The accused was then furnished with pencil and paper.

James Gordon (a rebel), sworn, states—In August last M'Laren went up to the valley (Mount Lebanus), and says that George W. Gordon says that they must hold a meeting, because he wants to gather up men, and that he (Gordon) sent a letter to the Queen, and if no answer came he would go himself to the Queen. [Here a deposition of the witness, made before the superintendent of prisons, and taken before Mr. M'Kenzie, a justice of the peace, was put in evidence, read and received, as follows:—"Mr. George W. Gordon sent a letter to the valley, stating there would be a war, and they must be prepared for it, and that the people would get their lands free."]

Witness continued—I still adhere to this deposition. He sent up afterwards to say that all the people must throw up money and send it to him, that he might pay for the letter to go home to the Queen; and if the letter won't go, he will go himself to see the Queen face to face. And when we tell him we won't be able to do that, if it is the Queen send we will do so. He said we must try our endeavour; and if we get the money we must send it to any post-office, and direct to Mr. Gordon, and he will get it, and it must be signed G. W. Gordon at the back, and he will receive it anywhere at all. And from that I never heard anything at all until I saw a large body of them.

Cross-examined by the accused, through the President of the Court—I know the letter came from Mr. Gordon. I don't know his signature, but, according to what the letter states, it comes from him.

The Accused—I disclaim that letter. I never wrote such a letter in my life.

The Provost Marshal tendered to the court the dying confession of Thomas Williams (a rebel), and stated—That is my handwriting. I wrote it in the presence of Lieutenant Jones, of the Royal Artillery. I was sent for and told that the deponent was dying, and wished to speak to me. I took other officers with me.

The deposition was then read, the salient points of which are as follows:—"Mr. Gordon said all the outside land you will get for nothing. He had two meetings. He had tickets signed G. W. G. He said white man keep all the money and black people work for nothing. Mr. Gordon teach them. All is Gordon's friends at Stony Gut."

The Accused: That is given on hearsay, and I deny it.

The Provost Marshal, cross-examined by the President of the Court: The dying man said all were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, and Gordon teach them.

The Provost Marshal tendered to the Court a document signed "William Robertson Peart and James Fyfe Humber, of the parish of Vere," sworn to before Justice of the Peace Gibb of the same parish. The document was read and received, and the following are the chief points:—"William Robertson Peart and James Fyfe Humber were present at a meeting at Vere, called to discuss the merits of Dr. Underhill's letter." We heard Mr. Gordon address the meeting. He said, "We petitioned the governor. He is a bad man, and not sound. The governor sanctions everything done by the white man to the oppression of the black man. My people get 9s. a week. What do you get? (A voice, "2s. 6d.") Look at your clothes. You are half naked and starved. They represent to the Queen that you are thieves. The Queen's advice is all trash; it is not her advice. Mr. Price and a few others are worthy people. You work on Sundays. Why are you putting fire to your own souls? Sabbath-breaking is bringing down a curse upon you. I hear your overseer has said that if you attend to this meeting, he will tear down your houses He can't do it. Do as they do in Hayti!"

The Accused: I said that the labourers in England got that. As to Hayti, I never thought of it, and my heavenly Father knows it.

The Provost Marshal tendered to the Court a letter seized by him in the house of a rebel, called Chisholm, one of the ringleaders, which the Provost Marshal swore to as being in the handwriting of George W. Gordon. The letter was read and received, and the following are extracts:—"Dear Chisholm,—I have much to say to you, but can write. Please send and tell M'Intosh, Clarke, and Bogle to inquire for letters. They are all starving in Vere. Pray to God for help and deliverance."

The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a deposition of Charles Chevames, sworn to before Mr. Bicknell, police magistrate for Kingston. The deposition was read and received. The following are the chief points of it:—"Shortly after the trial, Gordon v. the Baron, Mr. Chevames expressed his regret to Mr. Gordon as to the result. Mr. Gordon said, 'Never mind, if I don't get revenge, my people will.'"

The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a deposition sworn to by George Thomas (a rebel), not able to attend the court, being sick in hospital, taken before Daniel Marshalleck, justice of the peace. The deposition was read and received, and is as follows:—"I, George Thomas, residing at York, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, do solemnly swear—that these three weeks they begin on it, Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle. They sent to call me and several others. When I went they swore me, and told me that on the appointed day I would see what was done. The day appointed was Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1865. They told me that I was entitled to 4s. a day, and we never get it. Mr. Gordon never came at the meetings. Mr. Paul Bogle got Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and he (Mr. Gordon) was the person who told Mr. Bogle to do all this rebellion. They said if I did not swear they would kill me. Tuesday night, the 10th October, 1865, was the last meeting we had. I heard them say they were not to trouble Mr. Genges, because he is a friend of Mr. Gordon. I repeat that Mr. Gordon is the head of the rebellion. He (Mr. Gordon) put up the Bogles to do it. I heard Paul Bogle say on Wednesday evening, the 11th October, 1865, 'Good God, we can't get no fire. Look at the white men killing all the black people.' He called for the fire. I have heard Mr. Gordon advise the people not to pay for their lands, and they must seek for the white people first. Monday, the 9th October, 1865, I saw four policemen come to Bogle's yard; they were Fuller, Lake, and two constables whom they pressed. I know one of the constables, he is named Liston Davis, and one named Betty. I have seen James Dacres at one of the meetings. I have seen William Bogle and the other brother, who works Mr. Marshalleck's log-wood dray, at the meetings. M'Laren, of Church-corner, and a man named Grant, of Stanton-land, used to write at the meetings; and I have seen a small man from town (I hear he is a friend of George Clarke) at Paul Bogle's house, and he at all times write there. George Clarke and his father-in-law (Paul Bogle) got out, and he, Clarke, has nothing to do with this row. I never saw him at the meetings."

His
GEORGE + THOMAS.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1865.
DANIEL MARSHALLECK, J.P.,
Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

The accused: That is quite untrue.

The Provost Marshal handed to the court 300 placards found in Mr. George W. Gordon's portmanteau in Kingston. The placards were read and received, and the following is one:—"Public Meeting.—A public meeting will be held at , on , the day of , for the purpose . Chair to be taken at o'clock by"

The Provost Marshal handed to the court a placard, supposed to be printed at the *Watchman* office, headed "State of the Island." The following is the placard, read and received (reproduced in the columns of the *Colonial Standard*):

"STATE OF THE ISLAND.—PUBLIC MEETINGS—ST. ANN'S BAY—ST. THOMAS-YE-EAST.

"A requisition numerously signed for a public meeting to consider 'the state and condition of the people' having been presented to the Custos, his honor has appointed Saturday, the 29th instant, for a public meeting at the court-house, Morant Bay. We trust there will be a good meeting, and that the people will not, on that day, allow themselves to be interfered with by any of those who have already written to their disparagement, and made statements without proper foundations, which has so misled her Majesty's Government as to cause the very indiscreet despatch which the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, was induced to send to Mr. Eyre in reply to the St. Ann's memorial. The document ought to be well handled in a loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is too noble-hearted to say anything unkind, even to her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell, and her Majesty's other Ministers, are gentlemen too honourable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings of her Majesty's colonial subjects; but we fear they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent, yet firm in their remonstrances, and we have no doubt that truth will ultimately prevail.

People of St. Ann's,
Poor people of St. Ann's,
Starving people of St. Ann's,
Naked people of St. Ann's,

You who have no sugar estates to work on, nor can find other employment, we call on you to come forth. Even if you be naked, come forth, and protest against the unjust representation made against you by Mr. Governor Eyre and his band of custodes. You don't require custodes to tell your woes; but you want men free of Government influence—you want honest men—you want men with a sense of right and wrong, and who can appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal your true condition, and then call on Heaven to witness, and have mercy.

"People of St. Thomas-ye-East, you have been ground down too long already. Shake off your sloth. Let not a crafty, jesuitical rector deceive you; speak like honourable and free men on Saturday, the 29th. Prepare for your meeting. Remember the destitution amidst your families and your forlorn condition. The Government have taxed you to defend your own rights against the enormities of an unscrupulous and oppressive foreigner, Mr. Custos Ketelhodt. You feel this, and no wonder you do; you have been dared in this provoking act, and it is sufficient to extinguish your long patience. This is not the time when such deeds should be perpetrated; but as they have been, it is your duty to speak out, and to act too. We advise you to be up and doing, on the 29th, and maintain your cause, and be united in your efforts. The causes of your distress are many, and now is your time to review them. The Custos, we learn, read at the last vestry the despatch from Mr. Cardwell, which he seemed to think should quiet you; but how can men with a sense of wrong in their bosoms be content to be quiet with such a reproachful despatch as this? Remember that he only is free whom the truth makes free. You are no longer slaves, but free men; then, as free men, act your part on the 29th. If the conduct of the Custos in writing the despatch to silence you be not an act of imprudence, it certainly is an attempt to stifle your free expression of your opinions. Will you suffer this? Are you so self-sighted that you cannot discern the occult designs of Mr. Custos Ketelhodt? Do you see how every vestry he puts off the cause of the poor until the board breaks up, and nothing is done for them? Do you remember how he has kept the small-pox money, and otherwise misdistributed it, so that many of the people died in want and misery while he withheld relief—how that he gave the money to his own friends and kept it himself, instead of distributing it to the doctors and ministers of religion for the poor? Do you perceive how he shields Messrs. Herschell and Cooke in all their improper acts? You do know how deaf he is on some occasions and how quick of hearing in others. Do you remember his attempt at tyrannical proceedings at the elections last year and this? Inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, you have been afflicted by an enemy of your peace, a Custos whose views are foreign to yours? Do you duty on the 29th day of July, 1865. Try to help yourselves, and Heaven will help you."

Elizabeth Jane Gough sworn, states: I am postmistress. There was a correspondence between Mr. Gordon and certain parties, George M'Intosh, William Grant (the saddler), William Chisholm, James M'Laren. I have seen letters for Paul Bogle, but very seldom I saw two packets of papers come through the post-office. I can swear to the handwriting of Mr. Gordon. (Printed placard handed to witness and identified.) This was one of the two papers addressed to Paul Bogle and Chisholm. It had a wrapper in the handwriting of Mr. Gordon. I can and do swear to the handwriting. I never saw one posted to a tree in front of M'Intosh's house. (Letter of Mr. Gordon to Chisholm handed to witness and identified.) It is Mr. Gordon's handwriting and signed by him.

Question by the President: Was it not customary for Mr. Gordon always to attend vestry meetings? A. He is always on the Bay the day before the vestry.

Question by the President: Was it not an exceptional instance that he was missing in attending the vestry on that very day? A. It was. The slaughter commenced in the evening. He was not in the Court-house.

Question by the President: Have you seen or heard of any meetings in Morant Bay? I have never heard of any.

Question by the President: Were they kept secret? A. I don't know.

(Cross-examined by the accused through the president of the Court.): Q. Are you not aware that I have been for some time corresponding with Bogle. A. I can't tell. Some time before my husband's illness Mr. Gordon had written to my husband to pay Bogle for shipping wax and sugar. I only remember that letter.

Q. When was my last letter through the post-office to Bogle? A. I can't remember.

Q. Was it more than two or three weeks ago? A.—It may be more or less. I can't remember the exact time.

Q. Are you not aware that Chisholm has been an old servant of mine, and that I have been corresponding with him more or less?—A. I am not aware he was a servant of Mr. Gordon.

Q. Was he a friend of mine?—A. I don't recollect his writing Chisholm; but when he comes in late on the Bay, I have heard him talk about getting grass from Chisholm.

Q. Did not a title come through the book post lately for M'Intosh?—A. There was a paper with a penny stamp on it for M'Intosh, which came through the post lately.

Q. What induced you to take that placard from the

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472018

wrapper ?—A. It is always a habit of the post-office here to take off the wrapper off the newspapers, and read them, and return them.

Q. Was the seal broken off the wrapper ?—A. I just squeezed the book-post parcel and took it out.

Q. Have you happened to hear that I have been labouring lately under indisposition ?—A. I have never heard so.

James M'Laren (a rebel, under sentence of death), sworn, states—I know Mr. Gordon as a member of the House of Assembly for this parish, and as a vestryman.

Question by the President of the Court: Do you know Mr. Gordon has something to do with the rebellion ?—A. I know I am going to be hanged this night. I don't know if he has anything to do with it.

Question by the President of the Court: Did you ever hear of Mr. Gordon being connected with Paul Bogle ?—A. Paul Bogle is a freeholder, and always give vote for him. Mr. Warren is Paul Bogle's minister.

[Cross-examined by the accused through the President of the Court.] Q. Do you know a man named James Gordon ?—A. I know several James Gordon.

Q. Have I ever sent up to tell you to get up a subscription and not to pay for the lands, and to get up a rebellion, or to advise them to any improper act ?—A. No. I heard Mr. Gordon at the public meeting on the 12th August advise me and others to pay our taxes.

The Provost Marshal handed to the Court a letter dated 12th October, addressed to E. C. Smith, marked "private," and signed G. W. Gordon. The letter was received and read, and is as follows:—"I thank you for yours of the 12th, but the door to money letters are closed. I lament deeply the death of Hire—to be attributed to the arbitrary power of the baron. People can't hope for justice. This is the true cause of the discontent."

The Accused: I admit that to be my writing; but there is no intent there.

This closed the case for the prosecution (?).

THE DEFENCE.

The accused applied to the Court for permission to call a witness. The application being granted,

Theodore Festard was called, sworn, and examined by the accused through the President of the Court.

Q. Did you not recently call upon me in Kingston, and found me in ill state of health, about two weeks ago ?—A. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa, but I don't know if he was sick. I went at Mr. Mesquitto's, and finding he was out, and heard he was at Mr. Gordon's, I went to Mr. Gordon's. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa. I saw him dressed. Mr. Mesquitto and myself left together.

The Accused: May I be allowed to examine Dr. Major as to the state of my health, which prevented my attending the vestry ?

The President: Dr. Major is not in Court, nor is he on the Bay (?)

The accused then made the following oral statement:—

Your Honors: I have to state that I was not taken up; but when I heard there were suspicious rumours about me, and feeling I was innocent, I gave myself up. I went to the general's house in company with Dr. Fiddes, and told his Excellency that if I were required for anything concerning the disturbance here, I was at command. He told me he had no authority over me at all, and when about taking leave of him, his Excellency the Governor came in with Dr. Bowerbank; and as I was about stating the same thing to his Excellency—(here the accused asked for water, which was given him)—when his Excellency said he had come for me, and would take me on board the Wolverine, and immediately Dr. Bowerbank escorted me to my lodgings, took me to the Ordnance Wharf, and I was taken on board the Wolverine. I have been entirely brought up with Europeans from my early days, and my best and confidential friends are of that class at this moment. I have never had any other but a feeling of love and affection for them. I have imported European labourers myself; knowing they would be of benefit to the country, and able to instruct the negroes; and I have always desired to see the Europeans introduced into the country, as a blessing to it. Instead of driving them out, my desire is their increased locality here. Then, the extensive possessions of land which I have would, I think, be a sufficient guarantee for wishing the safety of property; and, therefore, rebellion would be the last thing I would wish to see. I have always recommended the people, who have frequently complained to me, to patience and perseverance; and, as a proof of that, I have always endeavoured to have their votes recorded, so as to obtain legitimate petition. And I solemnly, before my Maker and this Court, declare that I never knew from Paul Bogle, or any other person in this parish, of any intended insurrection. If I die I will die triumphantly. That I knew nothing of it until I was informed by a policeman in Kingston. I then went to the police-station, and next to my friend, Mr. Airey, who is connected with this parish, to know if he had heard anything about it. I never heard from any of the parties of their movements or intentions in the least degree. I admit that the circumstantial evidence is very suspicious on me, but I can't help that. Paul Bogle, I admit, is my political friend, and it was his duty by his profession to have practised peace and goodwill, and I was astonished to hear he was at the head of this disturbance. I can hardly believe it. I regret it, but cannot control it. M'Laren I have lately known, chiefly since the last meeting here. My reason for not attending the vestry was solely from ill-health. I got afflicted with a severe cough, which shook my whole frame. When Dr. Major called upon me in September he regretted I would not be able to attend the vestry, as I was so poorly. Then I was obliged to see Dr. Fiddes, and I could not possibly come up. I also mentioned to Mr. Airey, to whom I refer you, that my knees were so weak I could hardly stand; and he said I had better be away. This will, I hope, satisfactorily answer the suspicions about my not being at the vestry. The late custos and myself were old and familiar friends; and although we have had political differences, fought on their own merits, I should never have done or wished him any personal harm. I would have protected his person at any time. In proof of this, at the last election there was a slight disturbance, and I went to the Baron, and said, I hope he would allow things to go quietly, although we were not on speaking terms, and I advised the people to be quiet towards him, and generally. And as to the Rector, I told him he ought to love me as his own son, and that I had no animosity against him.

The President—That closes your defence.

The Accused—I beg, Mr. President, you will note that the evidence of Gordon is not correct, being hearsay, and Anderson seems to be a volunteer witness. It is not correct, I solemnly declare. I have only been at Stony Gut chapel once. I am sorry to keep you so late. I wish to clear my character, if I die or live. And then it was a Sabbath meeting, when we could have nothing but religious conversation; if I said anything, they must have misunderstood me. The statement of the man at York seems to be a general statement. I don't know him, and I deny what he attributes to me. In the deposition (Humber and Peart) the words attributed to me especially in reference to Hayti, are incorrect; and I solemnly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was at the meeting at Vere; and these words, supposing they were correct, were spoken in another parish having nothing to do with this. And I emphatically declare that I never made a disrespectful reference to the Governor, nor did I say he was a bad man on that occasion. I was in a most chastened spirit on that day. I emphatically deny the statement of Mr. Chevannes. Revenge is a feeling not in my breast. With reference to the parties Paul Bogle and Chisholm writing them letters, I have been in correspondence with them for some time on general and political matters, and I have no letter from them which I would not wish this Court or the world to see. I have no secret correspondence from them. I hope it may be the pleasure of the Court to take further information that no charge is made against me for being concerned in any rebellion I had expected, if any crime or misdemeanour were charged against me, I should have been tried on the merits in Kingston, as I was not taken up in a rebellious act, nor on rebel ground, neither within any martial law district. As I said before, I freely gave myself up to his Excellency the Governor so soon as I heard that suspicions were held against me.

The delivery of the statement, and the time occupied in writing, took over an hour.

The court was then ordered to be cleared.

After sitting in deliberation for nearly half an hour, the court was re-opened.

On its re-opening, the President pronounced, "This court is dissolved."—*Daily News*, January 24th.

EX WANDRAHM.—Now landing, Bavarian ALE, quarts and pints. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, a stylish Hackney HORSE, cheap. A. DOWNIE, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

JUST LANDED, Liverpool coarse and fine SALT. DOUGLASS and MATTHEWS, 702, George-st.

EX GRANITE CITY.—Tennant's ALE, quarts and pints. Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., 80, Clarence-st.

FOR SALE, 1000 Bushels best Adelaide WHEAT. JOHN FRAZER and CO., Barrack-street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!
RE-OPENING
of the
LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
under
NEW MANAGEMENT,
NEW SYSTEM,
NEW PRICES.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE
of
VALUABLE DRAPERY GOODS.

Messrs. BAULKE and ARDERN (the present proprietors) have much pleasure in stating that they have PURCHASED FOR CASH, AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT, from the TRUSTEES, the WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE in the assigned estate of the late firm.

Messrs. BAULKE and ARDERN would simply announce that they intend offering the whole of this VALUABLE STOCK at such prices that CANNOT FAIL to give satisfaction and effect a SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

WITHOUT QUOTING a list of prices, which frequently tends to mislead purchasers, the PROPRIETORS respectfully invite the PUBLIC to INSPECT THE SAME FOR THEMSELVES.

86, KING-STREET.
BAULKE and ARDERN,
PROPRIETORS.

Sydney, March 17th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LADIES are informed that this is the LAST WEEK of the GREAT SALE of valuable DRAPERY GOODS in the Assigned Estate of ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—LADIES are informed that this is the LAST WEEK of the GREAT SALE of valuable DRAPERY GOODS in the Assigned Estate of ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—
To whom it may concern.
In the Assigned Estate of
J. FRANCIS,
Draper, Pitt-street.

JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street, respectfully announces to the public at large that he has been the successful purchaser of the Stock-in-Trade of JOHN FRANCIS, at an enormous discount for cash. The stock consists of General Drapery, Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Slops, &c, first-class.

The Stock has been all re-marked at a great reduction from its original cost, and is now on SALE at
J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.

Ladies furnishing, and families laying in their Winter Supplies, will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with. No prices quoted, but ladies are respectfully requested to judge for themselves.

Country buyers and the trade attended to before 10 o'clock.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.—Ex Mail Steamer.—Opened THIS MORNING,
Josephine Kid GLOVES, choice delicate colours, medium shades, drab, stone, and dark colours.

This month's shipment of Gloves are beautifully stitched with the different coloured silks to match the colours of the gloves, with tamboured points, and will be sold at 4s. per pair. HOBSON and WHITING.

FLOUR FOR SALE.
ADELAIDE—Hart's, Bowman's, Rayner's, Ferguson's; also, households and seconds.
CALIFORNIAN—Golden Gate, National Mills, and other choice brands.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WHEAT FOR SALE.—
Adelaide
Californian.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BRAN and POLLARD.—Best Adelaide, landing ex Europa, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

RATTANS, prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BISCUITS.—To Ship Captains, Shipping Agents and the Public.—HARDIE and MITCHELL beg leave to apprise their customers and others that they have this day reduced their price for
Cabin Biscuit to 25s., and
Navy Biscuit to 19s. per 100 lbs.;
and beg to assure their friends that, notwithstanding the material reduction, their well known standard quality will be kept up.
Steam Flour Mill and Biscuit Factory,
George and Pitt streets, April 5.

AMERICAN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
275, George-street,
Opposite Hunter-street.
W. R. GOULDING (late Aldis),
has THIS DAY opened several Shipments of New Tobaccos and Real Havannah Cigars.

Gentlemen of Sydney are invited to inspect the samples of really choice Havannahs never before offered in this city.

The trade and storekeepers supplied at the following reduced prices:—
American Honeydew, 3s 6d per lb.
Ditto Negrohead, 4s per lb.
Aromatic Gold Leaf, 5s per lb.
Cut Tobaccos, best American, 5s per lb.
Virginian Shag, 3s per lb.
Cigars, £4 per thousand.
W. R. GOULDING,
275, George-street,
Opposite Hunter-street.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON. Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862.

This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.

It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of
WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.

Observe the Brand as follows:—
"Walkers, G 'anchor' O, Gospel Oak, Tinned." "Crown, double R Gospel Oak Untinned."

STEAM ENGINE, &c., for SALE.—One 12 horse-power, high pressure, horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Cornish boiler, &c., all connections complete.
Crab winches, wire netting, etc.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

GUANO. — Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bags. Samples bags may be obtained at 8s. each.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BUSINESS.—For SALE, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of a general STORE, in a first-class agricultural district, within easy access of Sydney. Satisfactory reasons can be given why the present proprietor relinquishes it. Further particulars can be obtained on application to CHURCH, BROTHERS, Wynyard-square.

TO BUTCHERS.—For SALE, a first-class Machine HORSE, with horse power, for working sausage machine. Apply E. S. HULLE, Pork Butcher, 567, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a very nice gentle, well bred, chesnut MARE, about 14 hands high, good condition and warranted sound; will hang up, and free from any fault whatever. Price, £8. 16, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, cheap, MARE, Harness, and Newport Pagnell. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

SPRING-CART, HORSE and HARNESS for SALE. Upton's, Native Home, Brisbane-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, one of the most perfect COBS in the colony. Price, £20. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

THREE capital SPRING-CARTS and HARNESS, cheap. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

A GOOD Journey HORSE, with Saddle and Bridle complete, for £6. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

TWO pairs quiet Buggy HORSES, £20 and £30 per pair. GIBSON'S Repository.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE, with 6½ acres garden, orchard, splendid frontage, 70 x 460 feet; one and a half mile from Newtown, opposite T. Holt, Esq.'s, Warren. Inquire at the Newtown Post-office.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—For SALE, a new built Weatherboard COTTAGE, containing two rooms, on leased land, frontage to Lavender Bay; good wharf and garden. For particulars apply to G. YOUNG, Exeter Cottage.

FOR SALE, about 100 RAMS, two and a half years old; 1000 WETHERS, two and a half years old; also, 1000 EWES, aged—in the Wellington district, near Molong. The above sheep are the produce of some of the best Mudgee stock. For particulars apply to J. S. SMITH, Esq., Burimbla, Molong; or to JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, Clarence-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Two Brick COTTAGES, 3 and 4 rooms each. J. OATES, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

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45 Horses, just arrived from the country, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock, by order of Mr. Newell,
45 horses, in good condition, 4 to 6 years old, broken to saddle and harness; some are unbroken.
Terms, cash.

Horses
Fat Sheep and Lambs
Young Horses.

BURT and CO.'S SALES, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
Horses.
At 12 o'clock,
Paddock-fed bullocks
Fat sheep and lambs.
At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
30 young horses.

Cart Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Boland, of South Creek, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 first-class heavy cart horses, subject to trial. Also,
A well-bred hackney.

Paddock-fed Cattle.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
16 large weighty bullocks, paddock-fed.

Fat Sheep.

At the Bazaar, FRIDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by R. G. Yeomans, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime fat wethers.

Superior Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. P. Davoren to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
30 well bred useful young horses, all broken to saddle, some to harness. Amongst them are several capital cobs and weight carriers,

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Pair Horses.
Buggy and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed by C. A. Byrne, Esq. (leaving for England) to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant,
In one lot, or separately,
A handsome pair of chesnut geldings; very superior harness horses, have been accustomed to run together for some time; will run singly, and have been driven without winkers
Also,
A first-class double-seated buggy, pole, and shafts
Set of double harness
Rugs, rollers, &c.

Upstanding Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. C. Hearne to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head heavy colts and fillies, in good condition and young, and a portion of them broken-in.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from George Tailbey, Esq., to sell at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
922 prime fat wedders,
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the New Smithfield Yards, Annandale.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., to sell by auction, as above,
190 head of very fine HD conjoined cattle,
From the famous Bunna Bunna station.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; at 10.45, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 11 o'clock, at Stores, all kinds country produce.
At 2 o'clock, fruit.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

LEATHER. LEATHER. LEATHER.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THISDAY, April 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, harness, and bag leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow and Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th April, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 6th April, at 12 o'clock precisely,
83 casks tallow
500 hides
Horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Pigs. Fat Pigs.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, on Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
25 fat pigs, from the Hunter.
Terms, cash.

Pork. Pork. Pork.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 carcases pork.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Stock-in-Trade of a Public-House.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Mrs Kelly's, Friendship Hotel, Lower Bathurst-street, near Russell's Foundry, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture
Gas-fittings
Billiard-bagatelle table, by Alcock and Co.
Oil paintings, engravings, &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Stored Boxes.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 stored boxes, containing
Clothing
Boots and shoes
Bed and table linen, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Confectioners, Tobacconists, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. Tait to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 270, George-street North, opposite Jamison-street.
Stock-in-trade, consisting of tobacco, cigars, pipes, confectionery, fruit, show-glasses and cases, and sundries.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, under distraint for rent, on SATURDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 141, King-street East.
Household furniture and effects.

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 30 ACRES, ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM SYDNEY, near to the Road from CANTERBURY to ILLAWARRA, about HALF a MILE from Mrs. West's PUBLIC-HOUSE.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th April, at 11 o'clock,
A block of good land, comprising 30 acres, situated as above, being a short distance from Prout's Bridge, at the village of Canterbury, and well known as the property of Mr. John Mitchell, who has resided upon it for some years, and improved it by clearing and cultivating a large portion of it, and in erecting two cottages, with outbuildings, planting an orchard containing 300 bearing fruit trees, a vineyard, a kitchen and flower garden. About six acres of indigenous timber, chiefly fine ironbark, is still upon the land. Abundance of good water.

☞ The road from Canterbury to the New Illawarra Road runs through the farm.
Intending purchasers are invited to view the property.

BURWOOD.

Preliminary Notice.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from M. Bayley, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Burwood, near the Station, on WEDNESDAY next, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Further particulars will be duly published.

MONDAY, 9th April, 1866.

Valuable Household Furniture, Framed Engravings, Dinner Services, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
The above.
Detailed particulars to-morrow.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock.

Unreserved Clearing-out Sale of
50 Packages Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

Consisting of
1 Bale Pink Blotting Paper
1 Ditto Double Small Hand
1 Ditto Double Crown Printing
1 Case Hand-made Laid Demy
2 Ditto ditto Royal and Medium
2 Ditto Envelopes
1 Ditto Magnum Bonum Pens
3 Ditto Toilet Soap
1 Ditto Violet Powder (Phillipson's)
3 Ditto Assorted Perfumery, ditto
20 Ditto Phillipson's half-pint Hair Oils
1 Ditto Wax Fruits under Glass Shades
1 Ditto Crayon Drawing Pencils (large)
1 Ditto Meerschaum Pipes
1 Ditto P.M. Workboxes, &c.
1 Ditto Pocket Books and Ladies' Bags
1 Ditto Fancy Wooden Goods
3 Ditto Wax Vestas
1 Ditto Table Cutlery (in cases)
1 Ditto Clocks
1 Ditto Japanned Cash Boxes
1 Ditto Leaden Toy Tea Services
1 Ditto Concertinas, with Instruction Books.
—
50
—

To Stationers, Printers
Perfumers, Cutlers
Ironmongers, Buyers of
Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases as above.
For unreserved sale.
To close consignments.
Terms at sale.

Barley. Barley. Barley.
Flour. Wheat.
To Brewers
Maltsters
Speculators
Merchants
Bakers
Country Buyers, and others.

FRIDAY, 6th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The prime selected cargo of Californian produce, just arrived per Albert, direct from San Francisco, consisting of—
1856 sacks choice malting barley
2266 sacks prime wheat
600 half-sacks best "Golden Gate" flour
2000 quarter sacks ditto ditto ditto.

Samples of the barley, wheat, and flour will be at the Rooms of the auctioneers on morning of sale. Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance as every line will be most positively sold to the highest bidder. This being the only lot of barley for unreserved sale in the colonial market renders the sale of the cargo of the Albert more than usually important and attractive to the trade and buyers generally.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIS DAY.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, and the trade.
J. Eardensohn's manufacture.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
26 trunks boots, from that well-known maker, J. Eardensohn, London.
Terms at sale.

Battens
6-feet Palings
Scantling.
An excellent Shipment of first-class Timber.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, April 6th, at 3 o'clock, p.m.,
16830 superior 6-feet broad box palings
111 full battens, 16 feet
500 ditto, 15 feet
1431 ditto, 14 feet
1800 ditto, 12 feet
1328 ditto, 10 feet
46 pieces, 6 x 3, 12 feet
41 ditto, ditto, 10 feet.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Groceries.
Oilmen's Stores.
Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade
Detailed Particulars will be duly announced.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, Mauritius sugars, tea, &c.
Terms at sale.

New and Seasonable Shipments—Men's, Women's, and Children's Goods,
Ex Strathnaver,
Ex Owari.

For Unreserved SALE, as usual.
FRIDAY, 6th April, 1866.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
120 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing ex William Duthie.

THIS DAY, 6th,

At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several large consignments winter drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c.
Plain winceys
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Fancy mohairs
Tartan plaids
Coloured coburgs
Black ditto
Black alpacas
Stays
Welsh flannels
Worsted garibaldis
Polkas
Damasks
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
Gentian ditto
Black cloth sacs
Fancy doe ditto
Ribbed beaver ditto
Fancy doe suits
Bedford cord trousers
Pilot reefers
Fancy doe trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Crimean and melton ditto.
Terms liberal.

Preliminary
Clearing-Out Sale Saddlery, Harness, Cutlery, &c.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

TUESDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th,
A large assortment of saddles, harness, cutlery, &c., &c.
Particulars to-morrow.

On account of whom it may concern.

FLOUR!! FLOUR!!

Finest New Chilian Flour,
Ex Herald of Light, Hunter, master, from Chili.
Damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction, at Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores, Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Herald of Light,
About 1678 bags, each 100 lbs., Chilian flour, all more or less slightly damaged by sea water.
Also,
421 bags ditto, more or less broken
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 10th April.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of sugars, teas, groceries, tobacco, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Teas.
Ex Cedars, from Foo Chow.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 10th April.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of the Cedars, from Foo Chow.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Tea.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Magnolia, from Foo Chow Foo.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 10th April.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell, by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of superior congou teas ex Magnolia.
Particulars will appear in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, April 6th, at 11 o'clock.
At Cannon House, King-street.

Important Unreserved Clearance Sale.
To Gunsmiths, Country Buyers
Shippers to the Islands, and others.

The Remainder of the Stock-in-Trade of
Gunsmiths' Materials, Ammunition, Guns
Pistols, Revolvers
Walnut Gun Stocks, Locks, Hammers, Nipples
Tools of Trade, and Sundries
Glass Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. W. T. Whitfield, to sell by auction, at Cannon House, King-street, THISDAY, April 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the stock-in-trade
Unclaimed goods left for repairs
Glass cases, counter, &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, April 7th, at 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Important to Parties Furnishing.

Great Unreserved Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of Sale.

To Parties Furnishing
Furniture Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, April 7th, at 10 o'clock,
Household furniture, books, pianos
Iron and brass bedsteads, crockery, glass
Carpets, pier glasses, ornaments, culinary utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
Now on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 3, Hyde Park-terrace.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Edwin T. Beilby, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, No. 3, Hyde Park-terrace, on TUESDAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued, and full particulars published, in a few days.

CLYDE-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.

Comfortable Cottage Residence, at present in the occupation of Mr. Knowles.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 11th April,
That comfortable cottage residence, situated in
CLYDE-STREET, MILLER'S POINT,
built of stone and newly shingled.
☞ This house is now in the occupation of Mr. Knowles, and is in thorough order.

FOR POSITIVE SALE
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
That Magnificent and Extensive
FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATE
known as
FOXLOW,
the property of John Hosking, Esq., together with the whole of the superior Flocks of Sheep, now depasturing thereon; a small herd of choice Cattle, Horse-stock, &c., &c.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
The above extensive and valuable pastoral and agricultural property, full particulars of which will be shortly published.

BALMAIN EAST.

TWO COTTAGE RESIDENCES, DARLING-STREET, opposite Mr. M'BEATH'S PROPERTY, and near Mr. WATKINSON'S BAKERY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that block of land, commencing at a point in DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN, 167 feet westerly from its junction with JOHNSON-STREET, bearing south 205 feet 11 inches; on the south by a line west 64 feet; on the west by a line north 134 feet 10 inches; on the north by a line easterly 55 feet; again on the west by a line north to DARLING-STREET, and again on the north by DARLING-STREET to the point of commencement, together with THAT WELL-FINISHED STONE COTTAGE RESIDENCE erected thereon, containing verandah, lobby, 5 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with washhouse, coalshed, &c., at the rear; also a never-failing well of good water.
The land in front of the cottage is laid out as a garden, and planted with flowering shrubs and trees.

LOT 2.—All that ALLOTMENT of land, having 55 feet frontage to DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN, with a depth of 75 feet, upon which is erected a STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, containing verandah, lobby, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with shed, &c., at the rear.

The above property is in the most valuable part of this suburb, about midway between PERDRIEU and CO.'S BAY and the POINT STEAM FERRIES, and is worthy the attention of parties in search of a good investment in this locality.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

By order of the Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. William King.

SOUTH HEAD HOTEL.
WATSON'S BAY.

That well-known Commodious FAMILY HOTEL, Watson's Bay, South Head, adjoining the Congregational Church, and now occupied by Mr. Watkinson.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
The SOUTH HEAD FAMILY HOTEL, Watson's Bay, South Head.
These commodious first-class premises are built of brick on stone foundations: has a slate roof, and verandahs, and balconies on three sides. It contains on the ground floor spacious bar, public room, about 30 feet in length, and two parlours on the first floor; four bedrooms and sitting-room; in the basement story kitchen, with range, servants' rooms, &c., with yards, sheds, &c., at the rear.
The land contains an area of 1 rood 6 perches, with about 52 feet frontage to the South Head Road, with a depth of about 252 feet.

☞ Special attention is directed to this sale, as the property must be disposed of to close the estate.
Hotel-keepers and others wishing to obtain well built and finished premises, with extensive accommodation, in a beautiful and valuable position in this favourite watering-place, are invited to inspect the South Head Hotel.
To an energetic business man the possession of these premises would lead to certain fortune, as it is the only house of public entertainment of any importance in the immediate vicinity of the lighthouse.
TITLE.—Particulars can be obtained on application to GEORGE EVANS, Esq., Solicitor, King-street.
Terms at sale.

MESSINGDEN ROAD.

A SUPERIOR HIGHLY-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE; together with large Block of Land, opposite the grounds attached to St. John's College, between the Newtown and Parramatta Roads.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from S. C. Brown, Esq., (in consequence of his removal) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th April,
All that piece of land, having the following frontages:—
82 FEET TO THE MESSINGDEN ROAD
283 FEET TO CAMPBELL-STREET
Being lots 15 to 20 of section 1 of the Dumblain Estate, part of the Camperdown Estate, on which is a HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, with slate roof, containing hall, six good rooms, and wide verandahs on three sides. The out-offices comprise kitchen with range, servants' room, capital brick-built stable, coachhouse, gig-shed, with hay loft above cow-shed, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, a flower garden and shrubbery in front, yard, with abundance of water and grass paddocks at the rear.
The whole of the premises are in perfect order, having only recently been erected; they have been completed and finished in a most substantial manner, in good style, and are fitted with every family convenience.

☞ Richardson and Wrench, with confidence recommend this property to the notice of those seeking a desirable suburban residence in an elevated, healthy position, fronting the grounds belonging to St. John's College, which are shortly to be planted, and which will prevent any possibility of the view being built out.
Cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FORBES and ANN STREETS,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Four two-story stone-built Houses, Nos. 109, 111, 113, and 115, Forbes-street, at the corner of Ann-street, a few yards above William-street, and immediately below BARHAM HALL, the property of the Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having the following frontages—80 feet to Forbes-street, 27 feet to Ann-street, and 28 feet to a side lane 10 feet wide, together with those
FOUR SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, No. 109, Forbes-street, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, and Nos. 111, 113, and 115, each containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with yards, &c., at the rear; water laid on.
☞ The above are in a good elevated position, a few yards from William-street. They realise, at low rents, £130 per annum; and as they will be positively sold by the mortgagee, the inspection of capitalists seeking eligible city investments is requested.
Title unquestionable.
Full particulars can be obtained on application to WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WOOROOROOKA STATION on the WARREGO, Queensland.

FRIDAY, 27th April.

CUNNINGHAM and MACREDIE have received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Brothers, of Narren River, New South Wales, to submit to public competition, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April next, without reserve,
Their extensive and first-class squatting property, consisting of
About 288,800 acres of some of the finest country on the Warrego, and well known as
Danger's Horse Station, of Wooroorooka, East and West.
These runs are well and permanently watered, and held under a 14 years' lease.
By advices received from Mr. A. Hill, under date 27th February last, it appears that the Warrego was running "bank high," and the supply of water most abundant.
The stock consists of
3000 head of well-bred cattle
700 horses,
of which latter, 200 are of ages fit for sale.
Together with horse team, stores, &c.
The improvements are extensive, and there is ample plant for the working of the station.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

For plans and further particulars apply at the Australasian Wool Stores, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472019

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late Mr. J. EDMONDS takes place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 4th April, 1866.

PRINTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—The following Printed Public Documents can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, on payment of the rates set opposite each.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

FIFTH MONTHLY LIST—2ND SESSION 1865-6.

	Price per copy. s.	d.
BILLS.		
Appropriati n—Mr. Eagar (263)	1	0
Australian General Assurance Company (c 70)	0	3
Australian Library and Literary Institute Act Amendment (c 78)	0	3
Careless Use of Fire Prevention—Mr. Mate (225)	0	3
Common Lodging Houses—Dr. Macfarlane (c 685)	0	6
Gold Fields Act Amendment—Mr. Wilson (371)	0	3
Municipalities Act Amendment—Mr. Martin (290)	0	3
Public Debt Commissioners—Mr. Eagar (283)	0	3
Public Works Loan—Mr. Eagar (291)	0	3
Standard Weight for Agricultural Produce—Mr. Piddington (277)	0	3
St. John's Parsonage (c 82)	0	3
Sydney Municipal Council Powers Extension—Mr. Cowper (278)	0	3
DESPATCHES.		
Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums (*221)	0	3
Riverine District (*219)	0	3
Steam Postal Service (c 58)	0	3
Sydney Mint Act of 1865 (296)	0	3
Volunteer Corps (*222)	0	3
PETITIONS.		
Charles Riordan (226)	0	3
Game Protection Bill—Richard Sadleir (c 76)	0	3
Gold Miners at Jembaicumbene (232)	0	3
Lands reserved in the District of Molong—Molong (273)	0	3
Land reserved in the District of Wellington—Orange (254)	0	3
Land reserved from Conditional Purchase in the Electorate of the Bogan (237)	0	3
Licensed Publicans Act—G. B. Kelly (260)	0	3
Licensed Publicans Act—Wentworth (231)	0	3
Morpeth Railway—Inhabitants of the Electorate of Morpeth (239)	0	3
Municipalities—Kiama (255)	0	3
Pitt-street Tramway—Municipal Council, Sydney (238)	0	3
Pitt Town Common—Commoners (251)	0	3
Police Magistrate, Wentworth—Inhabitants of Wentworth (252)	0	3
Quarter Sessions at Dubbo (236)	0	3
Richard Coulton (227)	0	3
State-aid to Religion—J. Richardson (280)	0	3
State-aid to Religion—Messrs. M'Intyre, M'Culloch, and Stewart (250)	0	3
William Cronan (265)	0	3
RETURNS TO ORDERS.		
Government Debentures—Correspondence (244)	0	3
Printing for the Legislative Council (c 67)	0	3
REPORTS.		
Colonial Treasury Accounts—Report from Board of Audit (204)	0	6
Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute (268)	0	3
Lunatic Asylums—Report of Board (269)	0	3
Sewerage and Water Supply—Ninth yearly Report (253)	0	6
REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.		
Australian General Assurance Company's Incorporation Bill (c 70)	0	9
Pitt-street Tramway (181)	1	8
Printing Committee, No. 5 (c 68), No. 7 (c 72), No. 8 (c 77), No. 9 (c 84); each	0	3
Standard Weights for Agricultural Produce Bill (123)	1	2
St. John's Parsonage Bill (c 81)	0	6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Additional Estimate for 1866—Message No. 14, (276)	0	3
Colonial Secretary's Department—Mr. Cowper's Minute on Applications for certain Offices in (266)	0	3
Crown Lands dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes (*223)	0	3
Crown Lands—Sites for Towns and Villages (*224)	0	3
Destitute Children's Society—Office bearers, &c., for 1866 (*261)	0	3
Further Supplementary Estimate for 1865, and previous years, and Further Additional Estimate for 1866—Message No. 16 (297)	0	3
Further Additional Estimate for 1866 (285)	0	6
Further Supplementary Estimate for 1865, and previous years (286)	0	3
Guns and Ammunition—Correspondence (287)	0	9
Public Debt Commissioners Bill, No. 2—Message No. 15 (289)	0	3
Riverine District—Correspondence (262)	2	0
Stamp Duties—Amended Regulations, Nos. 1 and 3 (240)	0	3
Steam Postal Service—New Contract for (*220)	0	6
Steam Postal Service—Letter from Chief Secretary, Victoria (243)	0	3
Steam Postal Service via Panama (215)	1	3
Subordinate Roads of New South Wales—Classification and proposed Distribution for 1866 (131)	0	6
Subordinate Roads under Department of Public Works (248)	0	3
Ways and Means, 1866, No. 2 (241)	1	2
Weekly Abstract of Petitions No. 11 (246), No. 12 (256), No. 13 (270), No. 14 (293), each	0	3
Weekly Report of Divisions No. 5 (233), No. 6 (247), No. 7 (257), No. 8 (268), No. 9 (292), each	0	6

The above rates do not include postage.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed to the trade.

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

Vice-Consulate of the Netherlands, Sydney, April 5th, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION has been received from the Director of Government Produce and Civil Stores at Batavia.

FRANCIS MACNAB, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.

CONDITIONS OF COFFEE SALES to be held at Padang in the months of March, June, September, and December, 1866, on the first or second day after arrival of the mail steamer, which leaves Batavia in the second half of these months:—

1. Each lot consists of 200 piculs.
2. Payment to be made within two months after the date of sale in Netherlands India Current coin, and no percentages or charges to be added, beyond one per mille for the poor, and the usual stamp dues.
3. For every subsequent month's delay, the buyer forfeits two per cent. of the purchase amount, parts of one month to be taken as a whole.
4. Delivery to be taken within two months after the date of sale from the Government Stores at Padang.
5. The coffee will only be delivered on production of the receipt of payment having been made at one of the Treasury offices in Netherlands India, at the option of the buyer, or proofs being tendered that the purchaser has given a satisfactory and substantial guarantee to the Director of Finance for the quantity of coffee to be delivered; in the latter case, the purchaser to pay interest at the rate of one-half per cent. per month from the date of delivery of the coffee, until the payment thereof, same to be made within two months from the date of sale as stipulated above.
6. If the whole of the coffee, or part thereof, should be destroyed by fire, previous to delivery being taken, the contract of sale on the one side, and of purchase on the other, will thereby become void.
7. If no delivery be taken within two months from the date of sale, the purchaser forfeits two per cent. from the amount of sale, and the coffee will be re-sold at his risk by public auction, without additional formality, in lots of 200 piculs, for cash, and immediate delivery to be taken, or two per cent. of the amount of sale to be forfeited for every month's delay.

The Director of Government Produce and Civil Stores, L. J. W. DE WAAL.

Batavia, 22nd January, 1866.

TENDERS will be received, at the Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Circular Quay, until WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1866, for the CONVEYANCE TO ENGLAND, from AUCKLAND, of the 40th REGIMENT and a Battery of Artillery, together with about 50 Military Invalids, Wounded Men, &c.

The ships to sail in the first week in May, or earlier, if possible.

The estimated number will be about, more or less—

40TH REGT.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.	INVALIDS and others.
15 Officers	6 Officers	100 Men
200 Men	175 Men	10 Women
40 Women	30 Women	90 Children.
70 Children.	50 Children.	

The ships must be classed either in Lloyd's register A. red; or not less than three-thirds Liber Veritas.

Forms of tender may be obtained at Office of Superintendent of Pilots, &c., Circular Quay.

The rate for each officer, or other first or second-class passenger, is to be stated, including mess, wine, beer, &c., bedding, and every table and cabin accommodation; the rate per man, per woman, and per child; also, the rate for each invalid, including victualling, medical comforts, and all requisites excepting bedding.

All the columns and particulars required in the Tender must be properly filled in, the date when the ship will be ready for survey, to receive passengers, and to proceed to sea.

Provisions and accepted ships to be surveyed at Sydney, to be fitted at owner's cost at Auckland, under the direction of Resident Transport Officer.

The ships to be sailed in conformity with Admiralty Regulations, a copy of which, with a new improved scale of victualling, quality of provisions, and every information regarding the fitting of the ship, will be furnished on application to Mr. AMPHLETT, R.M., at the above office.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DAVID SPAIN, Captain, Resident Transport Officer.

FOR SALE, a superior banker's SAFE. Apply at the office of the Pacific Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.

CAPITALS. Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000. With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

DIRECTORS. The Hon. A. M'Arthur; George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.; George Wigram Allen, Esq.; John Fraser, Esq.; A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER. F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.

SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.

Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE. Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.

Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.

Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Paid up ditto .... £250,000.

The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent. Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821. Paid up Capital, £550,000.

ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.

ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C. MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue. CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.

E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY. Capital............£500,000. Unlimited Liability. Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS: J. B. Rundle, Esq., Chairman. John Binny, Esq.; W. D. Stewart, Esq.; Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.; R. T. Moodie, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON: Messrs. Moses Levy and Co., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.) Also, VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. (Capital, £2,000,000.) With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

COOKE, ZOYARA, and WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 6th, Second appearance of the Champion Acrobat, Mr. WILLIAM CARLO, in his daring ASCENSION ON A WHEEL, never accomplished by any other artist.

The Grand Spectacle, THE GREAT ENGLISH STEEPLECHASE, or HARVEST HOME. HAILED WITH ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE.

Herr CHRISTOFF, in his celebrated act LA CORDE TENSION, in conjunction with the talented artistes of this Grand Combination.

SATURDAY, April 7th, GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2 o'clock.

ZAMPILLAEROSTATION. FLYING TRAPEZE. ZAMPILLAEROSTATION. FLYING TRAPEZE.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Sole Lessee .... Mr. R. Tolano.

UPPER CIRCLE, ONE SHILLING. THE MAGNIFICENT PLAY. Great and continued success of the DRAMATIC STAR COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Friday, April 6th. The evening's entertainments will commence with Lovel's great play, in 5 acts, entitled LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Margaret Elmore........................Mrs. Robert Heir
Herminie di Vermont....................Mrs. J. R. Greville
Matthew Elmore.........................Mr. Robert Heir
St. Lo.................................Mr. A. Fitzgerald
Jean Ruse..............................Mr. J. R. Greville

To conclude with the screaming farce, entitled SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

Simon Slowleaf.........................Mr. J. R. Greville
Sarah Tibbs............................Mrs. J. R. Greville

Re-engagement of Mr. W. O'NEIL, Ireland's Great Comedian, for TWELVE NIGHTS only, commencing on Monday next, being his positive farewell in Sydney, as he departs to fulfil his New Zealand engagement; he will appear nightly in conjunction with the Star Company.

Upper circle, 1s; dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s.; gallery, 6d.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Subscription Season for 1866, of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG.

ARTISTES.
Mme. Lucy Escott
Mlle. Rosalie Durand
Miss Emma Neville
Mrs. Ada King
Mrs. Andrews, and
Miss Georgia Hodson
Mr. Henry Squires
Mr. Armes Beaumont
Mr. W. Baker
Mr. Henry Wharton
Mr. Albert Richardson, his first appearance
Mr. J. E. Kitts
Mr. Sutcliffe, his first appearance, and
Mr. Frederick Lyster.

Conductor and composer Mr. George Loder. Grand ORCHESTRA and powerful CHORUS. AN ORGAN has been erected on the stage by Mr. KINLOCH.

Organist .... Mr. T. V. BRIDSON.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 6th, will be given Ch. Gounod's Grand Opera, FAUST.

Faust..............................Mr. Henry Squires
Mephistopheles.....................Mr. Frederick Lyster
Valentine..........................Mr. Henry Wharton
Siebel.............................Miss Georgia Hodson
Wagner.............................Mr. J. E. Kitts
Dame Martha........................Mrs. Ada King
Marguerite.........................Madame Lucy Escott.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 7th, Auber's Grand Opera, MASANIELLO.

MONDAY EVENING, April 9th, Meyerbeer's Grand Historical Opera, LES HUGUENOTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10th, Bellini's Grand Opera, LA SONNAMBULA.

On which occasion, Mr. SUTCLIFFE will have the honour of making his first appearance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle	5s.
Stalls	3s.
Pit and upper circle	2s.
Gallery	1s.
Private boxes	£2 2s. and £3 3s.

BOX BOOK OPEN, at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured, from 11 till 3, SIX DAYS in advance.

Doors open at 7.30; overture at 8 precisely.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street; take up towards King-street.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—Full attendance requested THIS EVENING, for practise of Choruses in OBERON.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.

The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND ... Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Bal..., &c.

The other figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherche style.

An excellent band is in attendance, and will each evening perform a choice selection of music.

Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Woolloomooloo.—The CONCERT in aid of the funds of this Church having been so successful, will be REPEATED in St. James's School Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 10th. Admission 1s.

PUBLIC DINNER to THOMAS HOLT, Esq., will be held, in the hall of the Newtown School of Arts, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, at half-past 7 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee, or from Mr. Cripps, George-street, Sydney.

No tickets will be issued after Monday, the 9th, at 4 p.m.

J. TALBOT, Hon. Secretary.

ALBERT CLUB.—1st 11 v. TOXTETH.—The following will meet on Albert Ground, at 1.30, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.—Blair, Curtis, Gordon, Gilbert, S. Jones, Lawrence, Morris, Rowley, Stack, Thomson, Waddy, and Goddard, 12th.

3rd 11 v. WARWICK 3rd, on Toxteth Ground, will meet at M'MAHON'S, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, to catch quarter-past 1 'bus:—W. Adams, Cohen, J. Curtis, Dickson, Durham, E. Gorden, E. Goddard, S. Gordon, Love, R. Sly, Stubbin, and M'Culloch and Sly, emergencies.

J. J. CALVERT, Hon. Sec. A. C. C.

NOTTINGHAM 1st v. NEWTOWN 2nd.—The Nottingham Eleven chosen for the above match will please MEET on the Newtown Ground TO-MORROW, Saturday 7th instant. C. H. HOLROYD, Hon. Sec.

CUMBERLAND v. WARWICK C. C.—Messrs. Pidgeon, Anderson, Bovis, Dowsett, Thompson, Blake, Fairweather, Shepherd, Sirkett, Kennedy, Patison, Blair, Stewart, Newman, are requested to assemble on Domain Ground, on SATURDAY, 7th instant, by 1.30 sharp.

CHARLES J. PATISON, Hon. Secretary C. C. C.

SURREY v. MARYLEBONE C. C.—The following meet on Redfern Ground TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m.—Newcombe, Hilder, Cleeve, Hansard, Hirst, Cox, Lowe, Edwards, Chatto, Dearins, and Martyn. Meares and Pethbridge, emergencies. N.B.—Members are particularly requested to attend the annual meeting next Tuesday.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. Cumberland C. C.—The following members will meet in the Domain TO-MORROW, at half-past 1—Caffyn, Gregory, Chantler, Park, Oatley, C. Kellick, J. Kellick, Yeomans, Allan, Tait, Fleming. Emergency—Bedford.

3rd Eleven v. 3rd Eleven Alberts, on Toxteth Ground.—To meet at M'Mahon's, at half-past 1:—Black, Bundock, W. Freeman, S. Freeman, Goddard, H. Jones, R. Jones, T. Lamb, Mulhall, Sellars, Vyner, and Wall.

WILLIAM CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN 2ND v. NOTTINGHAM 1ST.—The following members please attend TO-MORROW on the Newtown Ground—Messrs. Dawes, Galvin, Harris, Johnson, C. Jones, Murray, Rogers, Raper, Toogood, Wardop, Woods.

S. G. RABONE, Hon. Secretary N. C. C.

UNION v. BACKUS.—MATCH, on Police Paddock, at 2 p.m. TO-MORROW.

MASONIC.—Next LECTURE—Popular Errors—Stimulant what is, and which ? Alcohol, or Vital energy, exhausting in expelling poison—Brahminical Doctrine of Disease, supplying the wanting link in advocacy of Total Abstinence—Truth, demonstrations—Experiments on living organisms, diagrams, &c. Rev. Dr. HOBBS, Chairman. By Mr. EUSTON, Surgeon, late R.N., 647, George-street. To pledged philanthropists, studio as above daily free.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Discussion, THIS EVENING, Should Ireland have a separate Parliament?

DENTAL SURGERY, Pitt-street North.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, by diploma dated 1856.—Artificial teeth mounted on gold plate, or the patent pink vulcanite. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement. Teeth cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. Charges in accordance with person's circumstances. Continental languages spoken. Pitt-street North, two doors from King street, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Observe, 30 years' practice.

J. C. NORTON having reopened the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Baxter as chemist and druggist with a new and complete Stock of the purest DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES, hopes, by unremitting attention, to secure the patronage of the Sydney public. Prescriptions accurately dispensed at any hour of the night.

Medical Hall, 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

PERFUMED SOAPS.—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have commenced to manufacture Perfumed Soaps, and can offer an article the quality of which is unsurpassed, at a price far below that which is imported. Price 1s per packet, or 4s the half-dozen packets. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, &c., 534, George-st, Sydney.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION, FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.—This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to children, are too well known to need any comment. The inventor and proprietor of this Embrocation can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the label accompanying each bottle, and the name of the sole wholesale agent, Mr. EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, late of 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government stamp. Price 4s per bottle. Sold by most respectable chemists.

FARINA.—The sale of this highly esteemd article of food is rapidly increasing, and is acknowleged by all who have tried it as more suitable than any other dietetic for invalids and persons of weak digestion, and possesses the great advantage of not causing acidity. It is highly recommended as a food for infants, as also to ladies while nursing, and may be made into cakes, puddings, &c., or used as sago or arrowroot. Price, 1s packet. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent to the well-known firm of Johnson and Co., late Bachelder and O'Neill, of Melbourne, and has received a large supply of goods, comprising Photographic Chemicals, Cameras, Lenses, Back Scenes, and every description of goods required by the trade, which will be sold at low prices. An inspection requested. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, corner Pitt and King sts., Sydney.

SHELLAC and FRENCH-POLISH for SALE. W. LARMER, Chemist, 323, George-street.

SHELLAC.—The undersigned have just opened a splendid sample of bright orange, which will be sold cheap to the trade. HENRY and CO., Chemists, 792, George-street South, near Christ Church.

LEECHES, Leeches, Leeches.—Wanted, best Turon Leeches. J. and E. Row, 219, Pitt-street.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.

In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.

. Orders through mercantile houses.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the public, that the lease of his premises will expire shortly, so that the FINAL CLEARING OUT SALE can only be continued for a very limited period.

Intending purchasers will do well not to pass so favourable an opportunity.

Berlin Bazaar, 366, George-street.

WILLIAM LEIPOLD.

PERFUMERY, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Ladies' Back Combs, a large variety to choose from, at LEMAIRE'S.

BOHEMIAN Glassware, Lustres, Toilet Bottles, Pomade Pots, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opp. Markets.

BRICK Puzzles, Houses to build, Dominoes, Lottos, &c. London and Paris Bazaar, opposite the Markets.

MYSTIC CARDS, in endless variety, at H. MORT'S, Copperplate Printer and Engraver, Erskine-street, Sydney, opposite the Wynyard Hotel. Ladies' and gentlemen's visiting cards engraved and printed in the neatest style.

THE Indiarubber Balloon Infant Rattle, with gum-ring attached, to be had only at F. L. LYONS', Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 87, King-street. Retail only.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Establishment of the undersigned will be CLOSED This Day. REOPEN SATURDAY EVENING, 6 o'clock.

MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.—The choicest variety ever imported to the colony—must be cleared out this season. MYERS and SOLOMON, Importers, 542, George-street.

I DID NOT get the Letter in time. I will show you the gloves at the old place.

COLONIAL SOAP, 37s, boxed, full weight and good quality. J. MOSES, 625, George-street.

STEAM-ENGINE for SALE.—An 8 h. p. STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler and winch complete. Apply at Cuthbert's Wharf.

FINEST Ceylon Coir WARPS, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch, for SALE. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK OIL, best quality, on SALE, in lots to suit the trade. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

DE ROUBAIX, JENAR, and CO.'S heavy sperms, Price's genuine carriage Candles, Patna Rice. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

ARRIVED ex City of Hobart, first shipment this season, splendid lot Barracouta. G. CLARK'S, Market-st.

FRESH Broken Bay Lobsters, at the Billingsgate Fish and Oyster Warehouse. G. CLARKE'S, Market-st.

SHELL FISH.—Splendid lot of Crabs, at Billingsgate Fish and Oyster Warehouse, G. CLARKE'S.

BOAT wanted, about 22 feet long; also a pair Davits, 3 inches. Apply C. M. DEANE, 267, George-street.

BANK SHARES WANTED. Apply to THOMAS NORTON and CO., 400, George-street.

BOARD and LODGING wanted by a young Man, in a respectable family; or APARTMENTS, near the Haymarket. Apply, stating terms, W. O., HERALD Office.

COOK wanted. Apply to Mrs. Campbell, Rosemont, Double Bay.

COW WANTED; must be guaranteed to give a large quantity of milk. 13, Custom-house-buildings.

CHILD'S PONY Wanted, about 13 or 13½ hands, broken to side-saddle, thoroughly quiet and free from vice—particularly shying. Buchan Thomson.

CLERK or TUTOR, thoroughly competent, desires an ENGAGEMENT in town or country; is a good bookkeeper, and has a knowledge of French acquired on the continent. For further particulars address J. B. F., HERALD Office.

EXCAVATING.—About 150 Yards to be dug out and removed. Apply M. ASHER, Hunter-street.

LOADING for QUEANBEYAN. Gilfillan and Co., Macquarie-place.

LOADING FOR Gundagai, Wagga Wagga, Lambing Flat, Goulburn, Sofala. Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square.

MILCH COW.—Wanted to purchase a good one. R. King, Circular Quay.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Applications for the appointment of INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, at a salary of £20 per annum, will be received up to 7 o'clock p.m., on the 11th instant.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

PARTNER WANTED, with about £1500 cash, to join in the purchase of an assigned estate, viz., Stock, Book Debts, &c. The whole to be realised on without delay. Principals only address with real name, Speculation, Post Office, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. L. and E. Hordern, Brickfield-hill.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, with undeniable references. Address X, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted by a first-class hand a SITUATION as above, 12 years' experience. Address M. H., HERALD Office.

THE FRIENDS of a respectable YOUTH of 15 wish to place him with a responsible person, who will impart a knowledge of some business or profession, and to whom 15s a week will be paid for his board and residence. Address for one week, W. W., Skinner's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An accomplished widow Lady, of many years' experience in tuition in London and this colony, is now DISENGAGED. F. H. C., 41, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, six good MEN, to adze sleepers, at twenty-five shillings per hundred. John Adams, Picton.

WANTED, a Junior Boot SALESMAN; unexceptionable references. Commerce Hall, George-street.

WANTED, a clean, respectable Girl, about 15, as NURSE. 628, George-street South.

WANTED, Cargo of COALS afloat, A. A. Co., Wallsend, or Lambton. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

WANTED, for Waverley, a General SERVANT, who can cook and wash. Inquire 15, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, a single MAN, to work in a market garden; no other need apply. John Hogan, Randwick.

WANTED, a quantity of OLD BRICKS. Apply to Arthur Allen, carter, George-street, Redfern.

WANTED, smart young MAN, acquainted with shipping. Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to cook and keep kitchen in order. H. Moon, Duguid's Wharf.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as good plain Cook. Good references. The Home, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, Second COOK. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 652, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good CARVER, constant employment, at T. PEARSON'S, 248, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a good Boarding HOUSE, centrally situated. Address H.P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good Shoeing SMITH, single man preferred. James Farrelly, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, two WAITERS and smart BOY. Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, three thorough Farming MEN, with colonial experience, after 9 a.m. M'Kinnon, 135, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, about 18. Apply William Brown, Newmarket Hotel, Market-street.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, General Servant, and Needlewoman. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a LAD, for the country, that knows a little of the Saddlery Business. Gaydon, William-st.

WANTED, BOOT MAKERS and FINISHERS. Edward Kennedy, 40 and 42, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Star of Peace Hotel, corner of King and Kent streets.

WANTED, a respectable sober MAN, who understands horses. Apply J. Wetherill, 335, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, a few miles from Sydney. Jackson and Hurley, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, to SELL, large Beam SCALES, 30s. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good Horseshoeing SMITH. Apply to Mr. R. Wicks, Ryde, Parramatta River.

WANTED, for a first-class establishment, a hall Porter and experienced Waiter. W. Brown, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to purchase, a second-hand BUGGY. W. T. Angus, 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-st.

WANTED, to purchase a GALVANIC BATTERY. T. O. P., Newtown Post Office. State price, &c.

WANTED, a smart Junior DRAPER and SLOP HAND. No muffs need apply. 700, George-street.

WANTED, BOOT FINISHERS. Apply Botany Tannery.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as Servant. Apply 552, George-street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKERS and IMPROVERS. Apply, before 10 o'clock, George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, MEN to make elastic side and kip boots. James Coleman, Bay and Greek streets, Glebe.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk, and be useful. E. Black, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a smart LAD, for a butcher's shop. J. Rennie, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. James Clark, 614, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Lad, 16, as PORTER; good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, two female SERVANTS. Mrs. Bremner, Jamison-street. References required.

WANTED, a smart young MAN. Apply at M'Grath and Punch's, City Wine Vaults, 268, George-st.

WANTED, a little Girl, about 14, as NURSE, Protestant; references. Cumberland Lodge, Cmberld.-st.

WANTED, a respectable COOK, with good references, none other need apply. 4 Richmond-ter., Domain.

WANTED, to LET a BILLIARD ROOM, with two first-class tables. Apply Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable steady Man, as HEAD WAITER, at Freemasons' Hotel, York street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply 64, William-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Lad, 15, in a drapery or grocery business. R. G., Pierce, Stanley-st.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKERS. 382, Castlereagh street. Apply before 10.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for the country; one that is able to milk. 134, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. 6, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 586, George-street.

WANTED, respectable NURSEMAID, understands plain needlework. 205, Castlereagh-street, after 9.

WANTED, a good second-hand set Double HARNESS. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female, as General SERVANT. Apply at No. 45, Moore's Road, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; no washing. Side door 275, George-street, opposite Hunter-st.

WANTED, a COACHWHEELER. Apply at Robertson's Coach Factory, 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (for Watson's Bay), able to cook and wash. Apply 222, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 16, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. T. Harpham, 163, South Head Road.

WANTED, a lively little Girl, to NURSE a baby. 178, Crown-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good COOK, and House and Parlour Maid (Protestant). Inquire at No. 3, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHES. Norden, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Smith, Jews Harp, 579, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, good Skirt HANDS, to cover skeletons. Apply Mrs. Hillier, 21, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a one-horse four-wheeled 'BUS. Apply S. S., Hero of Waterloo, St. Peter's. State price.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a LAD of 15 years of age to a respectable Trade; a fair premium will be given. John R. Baker, pawnbroker, South Head Road.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, useful at Needlework. Apply to Mrs. Powell, Ocean-street, Woollahra, near the Council Chamber.

WANTED the public to know, that they can have Pure MILK delivered twice a day, from the Woodside Dairy, Burwood, at 6d. per quart.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, age not under twenty-five. Good references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. William B. Christian, Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, to rent a SHOP in George-street, between Hunter and King streets; state terms, &c. R. M., 195, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a furnished BEDROOM, with use of kitchen. 10s. per week, with every comfort for a married couple. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a single MAN, to drive a team in town; must be sober and careful. Apply W. Adair, Redfern.

WANTED, EVERYBODY to KNOW that E. AUGUSTUS, Hairdresser, has removed to the commodious premises of Mr. Reynolds, opposite Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, by a respectable married WOMAN, an INFANT to take home to wetnurse. Apply at Charlotte-place, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts.

WANTED, a MAN to slaughter, boil down, &c., within a few miles of Sydney. Apply at the stores of M. J. Peden, Esq., Pitt-street, this morning before 11 o'clock.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION, as Needlewoman in a gentleman's family or in a country store; understands millinery and dressmaking. Address A. F., General Post Office.

WANTED, to purchase DOUBLOONS or HALF-DOUBLOONS, either Spanish, Mexican, or Bolivian. Chilian, or Ecuador, or Columbian not required. Address, stating price and kind, B. N., 22, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, an active LAD, about 16 years of age, to wait at table and make himself generally useful, at the Club House Hotel, 43, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a PARTNER, to join an Oven Maker and General Smith, who has a full plant, &c, and which will be a large and increasing business, next to Blair's Timber Yard, Sussex street.

WANTED, three little GIRLS to board and educate in English, French, Music, Drawing, Singing, Dancing, Mapping, Plain and Fancy Needlework, 3 miles out of town. Terms, 8s per week, washing and repairing included. References given. THREE LESSONS of MUSIC a week at £1 1s per quarter. Address Australia, Newtown post-office.

WANTED, SITUATIONS for the following hands: One with nine years' character, to fence, farm, or makebricks, Wife and Boy dairy work; one eight years as indoor and outdoor servant man, groom, &c.; one six years as carpenter and station store work; one with many years' experience killing and curing pork and bacon, &c; and one with six and a-half years' character to assist book or storekeeping. WANTED, Married Couple for station, the man cook, wife laundress, &c.; Married or Single Gardeners; stout Lad on farm; a first-class Waiter; a Hall Butler and Messenger; Cooks, Laundresses, and General Servants, &c., &c. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

£5 WILL be given for a SITUATION in a store. Good references. T. M., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, Mrs. Maurice Felton, board optional. No. 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square West.

A BEDROOM for a gentleman, with partial Board. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS VACANT, private, with bath-room. No. 3, Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. Brady, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

A PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with use of kitchen. Edgeworth-place, Short-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS VACANT, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

A LARGE First Floor Front ROOM to LET, unfurnished. 289, Castlereagh-street.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated in a private family with Board and Lodging. J. M., HERALD.

A LADY requires partial BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, where she would meet with cheerful society, and the comforts of an English home. Address Permanent, HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2 or 3 Gentlemen moderate terms; use of piano. 343, Elizabeth-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Northumberland House, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant, in a private family, near city. For address, apply 38, William-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE at NEWTOWN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, together with about 9 acres Garden ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Lane. For further particulars, apply to W. Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

SUPERIOR Private APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, suitable only for a married couple, or a lady—use of bath and piano. 211, Macquarie-street North.

STORES.—To be LET, the STORE in Macquarie-place, lately occupied by W. W. Buckland. Apply on the premises, or to J. Donovan, 163, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, a furnished front ROOM, with balcony and splendid view of harbour. 11, Stanley-st., Hyde Park.

TO LET, a comfortable Furnished BEDROOM, to a respectable person. Terms moderate. 217, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, a Front ROOM, with Breakfast, suitable for two; terms, 9s per week each. 108, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, next Hampson's Hotel, King-street. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a small SHOP in Park-street, near George-street. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, 147, Bourke-street East, opposite Does Thomson, Eqs's.

TO LET, at PYRMONT, HOUSE, 6 rooms, corner of Harris and Bowman streets. Davies, 40, Park-street.

TO LET, a most convenient HOUSE; rent moderate; 92, Elizabeth-st. Apply Josephson, Enmore-terrace.

TO LET, unfurnished, a large SITTING and BEDROOM; balcony in front. 62, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, a pleasantly situated 8-room HOUSE, West-street, Darlinghurst. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-st. South.

TO LET, Large ROOMS for offices; also, Back STORE and CELLARAGE. Clapham House, 278, George-st.

TO LET, 56, Ida-terrace, Glebe-point Road, 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. Apply on premises.

TO LET, HOUSE, King-street, occupied by Whitfield, gunsmith. W. Day, 59, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, unfurnished APARTMENTS, spacious rooms, with kitchen, 38, Riley street, near William-st.

TO LET, YARD and STORE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay. Apply W. H. Rolfe, Circular Quay.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises at No. 9, Hunter-street. Inquire A. Blau, No. 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen; rent 15s. W. Day, 59, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, No. 12, Bridge-street, SHOP and 7 rooms. C. Yeend, foot of Market-street.

TO LET, 6-room HOUSE, Redfern-street, Redfern; water laid on. Apply next door.

TO LET, in North-terrace, 179, Macquarie-street, with coach-house and stables. Apply at the HERALD Office.

TO LET, about the 1st June, the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. For particulars apply to J. F. Hilly, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the STORE in Pitt-street, now occupied by Herring and Manton, and possession given 1st March. Apply to J. F. Hilly.

TO LET, several HOUSES, from 2 to 5 rooms each. Mr. Haigh, house and labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that commodious Family RESIDENCE in Jamison-street, next to the Bank of Australasia, possessing unusual accommodation. Apply to J. C. Peters, Mort's-passage, George-street.

TO LET, STANMORE VILLA, Wemyss-street, Stanmore, Newtown, pleasantly situated and very healthy, with good yard and out-buildings; never-failing supply of water, and every convenience for a respectable family.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and Grounds, Glebe Road, opposite Toxteth Park, with commodious out-offices, gardens, stable, &c.; water laid on. Also Oak Cottage, corner of Liverpool-street and Dowling-street, Darlinghurst. Apply 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO BAKERS.—To LET, those extensive PREMISES, containing shop, six rooms, two good ovens, coal shed, stable—densely populated neighbourhood, leading thoroughfare—now in the occupation of Mrs. Whelan, where any amount of business may be done. Inquire of R. Scott, butcher, Shepherd's Paddock.

TO LET, the capital Messuage and Buildings, at the corner of Russell and Bentinck streets, in Bathurst, known as the VICTORIA HOTEL, containing on the ground floor six rooms, besides the bar, and on the upper floor nine rooms, and a ball-room 50 feet long by 23 feet wide; together with a kitchen, laundry, pantries, a ten-stalled stable, two coach-houses, two loose boxes, and a large shed, and other conveniences. Immediate possession can be given. Rent moderate.

Also, TO LET, a SOAP HOUSE, near the above mentioned inn, of which possession can be given on the 6th May next.

The whole of the above mentioned premises are situated close to the proposed Railway Terminus.

For particulars apply to Messrs. M'Intosh, Pinnock, and Price, solicitors, Bathurst.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

WOOLPACK INN, MARULAN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, the above Old Established INN, situated within two miles of the railway, and the old stand for the coach horses.

The stock-in-trade and furniture to be taken at a valuation. The rent moderate.

82, KING-STREET to LET; possession in a few days. Baulke and Ardern, 86, King street.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. H. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
SUBURBAN.	
W. C. Leslie	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.
COUNTRY.	
E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Mason	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

Advertisements are also received by the following—Mr. H. M. Smith, 591, George-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 16s. per annum.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line each insertion.

. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, April 6th, 1866.